P-207

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 55-18

1918.

Serial Nos. 52, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. ~~Thirteen~~.

Part B for March 19

SUBJECT.

Influenza

To, The Senior Surgeon
" Navy Lanyon
" presidents of the B. M. C of B'Ghat Lanyon
" D.Bs 2 Dts
" Comptroller Lanyon Govt.
No G19409-21 dt 4-3-19

Reviews the report on the Epidemic of Influenza

27/5/19.

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 - 28-1-19

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Med)

NOTES.

File No. 56-18

FILE HEADING.

Influenza

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

TO 2468
28-4-28

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

WD 243– GPB–2,000—2-8-18

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated.....23rd..November.....1918

The daily statement of mortality from influenza now submitted may be discontinued.

A weekly statement may kindly be sent up in future so as to reach the Dewan's office by 1 P.M. on Monday. The figures for the week under report and the total mortality from the commencement may be shown in separate columns in this statement.

23.11.18

...AT.
OFFICE
PROTECTION BRANCH.
1918

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

DIARY No 97064
Medical section
C

med

DIARY No. 97029

A. R. BANERJI, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Med 56-18-52

No. 174

MEMORANDUM.

Dated 23rd Nov. 1918.

Chief Scrtt. *Department* *Branch*

DIARY No. . . .

19 19

SECTION

FILE No.

SERIAL No.

1 A final report from all Deputy Commissioners re Influenza may be called for, requesting them to close up their accounts and submit final statements of expenditure in each taluk, statistics as to attacks and deaths and a brief narrative of relief measures taken.

23.11

2 Med. Bruce

26/11/18

26.11.18

3 Rice

CHIEF SECRETARIATE
PROTECTION BRANCH
DIARY No. 97
III

Note.—Reply or action taken to be noted in the left margin.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Final File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.	
52	To the Dy Commissioners of Districts No 9521-88 26.11.18 Request to send a final report regarding the recent epidemic of Influenza, before the 5th Dec/18 and to close up accounts in connection with relief measures. From the Dy Commissioner Hassan. No C 98 dated 4.12.18 Informs that the final report called for will be submitted as soon as the reports are received from the Taluks concerned. The report has not been received from any of the districts. Final reports have not been called for from the Presidents of the Bangalore Improvement Municipality also from the Sanitary Engineer & Sanitary Board. Submitted 9.12.18 Some reminders. 10/12 Two drafts are submitted. 11/12 5 Issue 13/12/19

FE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Inst File No. 56 of 1918. 3 C9

Serial No.

From the Sanitary Commissioner,
G. C 318-2 dt 25.12.18
Submits a report on the recent epidemic of Influenza in the State.

The President, Bangalore City Municipality
No 197 dt 11.1.19
Submits a report regarding the recent epidemic of Influenza together with statements.

The President, City Municipal Council,
Mysore, No 121 dt 8.1.19
Forwards a brief report on Influenza with a statement of accounts up to end of Dec 1918.

The Dy Commissioner, Bangalore.
No C 415 dt 9.1.19
Submits a final report in connection with the recent outbreak of Influenza.

The Dy Commissioner Dt. No 819 dt 7.1.19
Submits a final report on the epidemic Influenza with details, statement.

The Dy Commissioner Tumkur Dt. No H.Oc 112 dt 21.1.19
Submits a final report of Influenza epidemic in the district.

The Dy Commr, Mysore No C 1568 dt 18/1/19
Submits a report showing the action taken for the suppression of the Influenza epidemic.

WD A 1799—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Head File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.	
	From the Dy Commissioner Hissar Dt. No C 288 dt 18.1.19 Submits a report regarding the present epidemic of Influenza together with statement of expenditure and statistics of attacks & deaths
	The Dy Commr. Shimla Dt. No H.C 18 dt 11.1.19 Submits a report on the measures adopted to combat the present epidemic of Influenza in the District.
	The Dy Commissioner Kangra Dt. No C 551 dt 4.1.19 Submits a report on the present epidemic of Influenza
	The Dy Commissioner, Kangra Dt. No C 286 dt 23.1.19 Submits a report on the present Influenza epidemic in the District.
	b The Sanitary Commr has requested to submit a final report re the present epidemic of Influenza. He refers in this letter No H.C 333-3 dt 21.12.18 that so far as this Dept is concerned ~~Copies of~~ only with the cost incurred in the purchase of Medicine. An extract

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Govt File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.

Grant of Rs 28696/- for machines for the purchase of medicines & their despatch to the several parts of the State in connection with the present Influenza epidemic.

7 The Dy Commr Bryam Dt reports that the information given by him is incomplete, as the details of Bryam, Himsam, T. Narsipur, Krishnarajpet & Heggadadevankote taluks have not yet come up their final reports.

Submitted with thanks.

27.1.19

8 The information is incomplete in regard to Bryam Dt. This report was urgently called for by the Dewan

Dtd

Telegr

9 A second reminder to furnish Complete info early

D.M. 29/1.

Dft Telegraphic reminder put up

Telegraphic reminder issued.

29/1/19

Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Govt File No. 56 of 1918-19

5

Serial No.

Grant of Rs 28696/- for machines for the purchase of medicines & their despatch to the several parts of the State in connection with the present Influenza epidemic.

7 The Dy Commr Bangalore Dt reports that the information given by him is incomplete, as the Amildars of Bangalore, Nelamangala, Kankanhalli & Magadi taluks have not sent in their final reports.

Submitted with a note.

27.1.19

8 The information is incomplete in regard to Bangalore Dt. This report was urgently called for by the Govt

Dtd

9 Send reminder to furnish Complete info by early

Tele

D.M. 29/1

Dft Telegraphic reminder put up.

Telegraphic reminder issued.

29/1/19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1763—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

Deputy Commissioner
Mysore Dist.

Need not wait for this weekly D.O. 31/1/19

Please

forward final report & statistics regarding measures ~~taken~~ adopted for the suppression of Influenza in Mysore, Hunsur, T. Narsipur, Krishnarajpet & Nanjangala Tks.

D.O. 29/1

for Ch. Secy.

HM
29/1/19

Sub

The members orders refers to:—

① The closing of accts;
② Final Stt: of expenditure in each Taluq
③ Statistics of attacks & deaths
④ narrative of measures taken.

Please put up a brief review of the reports of the Dists showing Statistics for the whole State making reference to salient features.

Note:- The Chief Secretary has ordered that this shd be immediately attended to

D.O. 31/1/19

Information required The two reports need from the Sanit Commr. to Govt - Surgeon on the same subject shd: also be incorporated wherever need D.O.

G. R. S. III-2]

7

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Medl. File No. 56 of 1918-19.

Serial No.

A draft review is submitted. The only other forms requiring attention are :—

(1) The President, Municipality City. wants the sanction of Govt for the adjustment of the excess expenditure of Rs 618 B-P.

(2) The President, Bagalkot City Municipality wants the whole cost of the special open air influenza hospital viz Rs. 9,683 to be borne by Govt. He states that articles bought for the Influenza Hospital have not been sold as they can be made use of for the C.D. Hospital & that the Chief for other articles which could be sold may be better used by any one Govt Dept.

GBB
5/2/19

11 I have prepared notes of salient points on separate sheets to be inclosed in the Review under two separate paras. Since the figures given by the Sanit Comrs report do not tally with those of the D.C's, the latter may be taken as correct & State average of mortality noted. The districts that suffered most & the basis of the division should be mentioned.

Please incorporate these in the draft by to-morrow evening. D. M.

1/2/2

1—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-8-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

10359 8

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Hist File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.

1 Please put this review typed to-day if possible
D.M.
13/2

Typed draft submd.
14/2 Chiefs)

3076/14.2.19

D.M.
14/2

Temp Secretaries)

CBJ.
14/2/19

3 See the marginal remarks and the passages marked in pencil in the report. The Sanitary Commr. & Secretaries. Deputy and myself have underlined so far as possible in the report, hence the draft amendments submitted

D.M.
14/2

16/2

By to-morrow evg please

D.M.
17/2

4 The Corrections ordered by the Member have been carried out.

Subd.
CBS
17/2

5 The remarks & passages marked have been authorised. So far as statistics are concerned, the figures furnished by the Deputy

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-8-13—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

1038/9 8

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Home File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.

12 Please see the revised typed to-day's article

D.M. 13/2

Typed draft submitted (Chapters)

3076/14.2.19

D.M. 14/2

Temp. members)

C.S.J. 14/2/19

13 See the marginal remarks and the proposed changes marked in pencil in the typed Sanitary Commr.'s letter dated 4th inst. and make the necessary corrections as proposed in the typed letter, hence the draft amendments submitted

D.M. 14/2

16/2

17/2

By to-morrow evg please

D.M. 17/2

14 The Corrections ordered by the Members have been carried out.

C.S.S. 17/2

Subd.

15 The remarks & passages marked have been embodied. So far as statistics are concerned, the figures furnished by the Deputy

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Head File No. 5 / 10356 / 9 of 1919-19

Serial No.

Covers have been adopted to tabulated in the form of a statement, & the figures marked as 5 of the S^a Surgeon's report are shown to be included they will be dealt with under para 5 of the review of abp^d in which case the M.C.'s figures shall have to be omitted

After approvals of the review noted a clean copy will be typed & submitted

D.M. 1872

3136 / 19-2-19

Temp^y (Member)

Be pleased to sign the put up which may be adopted.

25/2

(Dewan)

4894 / 25-2-19

17 Approved. Subject to my remarks below. What I desire is appropriate punishment for the offence — not. If it is not what I mean I will return the papers

25/2

Maj Sone & Capt submitted 26.2

Both serving

(Temp^y member)

18 After I sent the papers to Capt submitted a copy of the case

3326 / 27-2-19

TE—Contn. sheet.

W D A 1759—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—S.

D.M. 3/3

G. R. S. III-2]

10

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 56 of 1918

Serial No. 96.

To The Senior Surgeon
The Sanitary Commr.
The Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore & Mysore.
The Dy Commrs. & Dts.
The Comptroller

c Vog 19409-21 dy 4.3.19.
Reviews the report on Influenza.

Please put up a G.O. to
D. M.
5/3

Submitted
5.3.19

Subject to orders as proposed in paras 17 & 18 above
D. M.
5/3

Chief Secy.

Dewan

5-240
10.3.19.

8/3/19
D. M.
9/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith for His Highness' gracious perusal copy of Government Order No.G.19409-21/Med. 56-18-96 dated the 4th March 1919, reviewing the report on Influenza in the State.

11. 3. 19

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Government Order reviewing the report on Influenza in the State.

936.

Order.

~~KRW~~

14/3/19

Chiefsecy

17.3

Prof.

18/3

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

Urgent

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to. 7629

Section Misc

File No. 56-18

Serial No. 52

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

the 191 .

No. G 9521-8

Date of issue 26-11-18

To

The Deputy Commissioner of Districts

Signed by Asst to Secy

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to send a brief report re the recent epidemic of plague in connection with your accounts of relief measures adopted by you before the 5th proximo and to close such accounts

~~Connection with Inspector (with abstract) Statements subject to audit submitted with the report~~

Statements of expenditure in each Taluk, together with statistics as to deaths

over.

Death, and a brief Narrative
of Philip Meusser's Life.
to be submitted with the report.

List of enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11-15

1918-19.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,

Hassan District.

Dated Hassan 4th. December 1918.

From,

C.Venkata Rao, Esquire, B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan District.

G7507

To,

C.S.Balasubdarm Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.G.9521-8/Med:56-18-52 dated the 26th. November 1918 requesting that the accounts in connection with relief measures adopted for suppression of the Influenza Epidemic may be closed and a final report submitted before the 5th. December 1918 together with a statement of -- Expenditure, I have the honor to state that the needful orders have been issued in the matter to all the officers concerned.

As however no reports have yet been received, it is -- feared that the required information has not been collected from the men placed on special duty in this connection. I there -fore write to inform you that the final report for the ~~Dxxxx~~ District will be submitted as soon as the reports called for are received.

I am issuing urgent reminders also for their early sub-mission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan District.

16653 WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

1918-19.

From

C.Venkata Rao,Esquire,B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan District.

To

B.S.Balasundaram Iyer,Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Dated 4th.December 1918.

Despatched

Received

General No. C 98 of 18-9.
No. 12

Enclosure No. Nil

Subject.

Reporting in the matter of Submission of final report on the Influenza Epidemic.

SECRETARIAT.
6 DEC 1918

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

the 191

No. G 11841-4.

Date of issue 17/12/18

Signed by Dr E S Dyer

To

(1) The Senior Surgeon

(2) " Sany. Comr.

(3) " President, Mil Council, Bangalore

(4) " — Mysore

Sir,

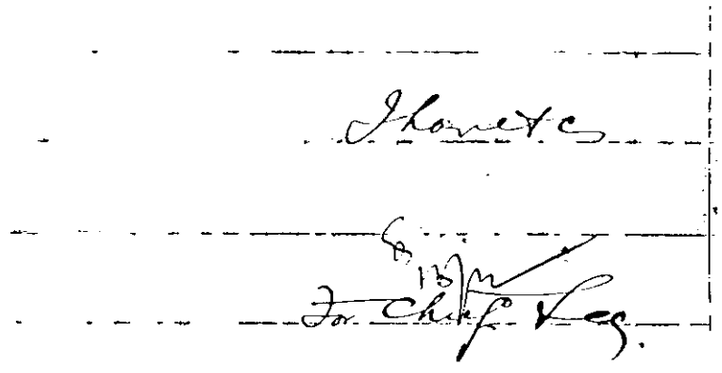
I am directed to request you to be so good as to send a final report regarding the recent epidemic of Influenza and to close up your accounts in connection with relief measures adopted.

Statements of expenditure and statistics of attacks & deaths may

over.

DMS-6175 (reverse)

be submitted with the Report in full.



List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

W D 86—G P B—60,000—15-11-16

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Chitaldrug, 24th December 1918.

9836

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
C h i t a l d r u g.

To 18665

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

As called for in your letter No. C.9521-8/Med.56-18-52 dated the 26th November 1918, I have the honor to submit the final report re the recent epidemic of influenza in this District.

2. The first outbreak or the first wave of the epidemic was about the latter part of August when a number of people were laid up for a short time with the symptoms peculiar to influenza, especially in the town of Chitaldrug in several known cases. None of these however suffered badly and all recovered after a short illness.

The latter and most virulent form of the epidemic, its 2nd wave, was about the middle or latter part of September, when the diseasewas first reported from the Surudekatte village of the Hosdrug Taluk, where in the course of a fortnight, there were no less than 50 deaths out of a population of 300. From the beginning of October the epidemic suddenly spread from village to village, to almost all parts of the District, and was generally on the increase till the end of October, and in some places till the 10th November 1918. From about the middle of November it began to decline, and though it practically subsided by the end of that month yet I have in the course of my tours in the District ~~beein~~ been finding people not only still suffering from the effects of influenza and

unable to follow their ordinary pursuits; but patients are still laid up with the disease. In a village by name Echagatta in the Holalkere Taluk, which I visited so lately as 16th December 1918, I found one of the patients very bad, and as the shed in which he lived, with heaps of grain bags, a large number of cattle and calves, with a number of inmates and their children, was not only ill-ventilated and stuffy, but very filthy, I made immediate arrangements to shift him to a separate shed in clean surroundings. I also gave the people necessary instructions regarding diet and the proper use of the decoction of pepper, ajwan and garlic. Thus though for the purpose of closing up accounts, 5th December has been fixed as the date, yet the disease cannot be said to have completely died out, and it is likely cases are still lurking here and there.

3. Two statements are herein enclosed - one showing the attacks and deaths, for each Taluk and the other for municipal towns and other large villages. I submit herewith for ready reference a tracing, showing the names of the villages affected with influenza, and indicating therein, by special marks, the total mortality as also the towns and villages visited by me in this connection. I also enclose a graph representation of the total number of attacks and deaths from influenza as recorded in Taluks and municipal towns.

4. The recorded attacks and deaths from the latter part of September 1918 up to 5th December 1918 were 53,094 and 18,815 respectively. But out of a total population of 5,80,000 in the District, it may be estimated that about 1,50,000 or roughly about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population must have suffered from the epidemic and the actual mortality must have been also similarly higher. As the outbreak of the epidemic was sudden and took the people as it were by surprise, and as almost all the patelsand shanbhogs, who are the proper agency for the collection and report of correct statistics in such matters, together with a number of shekdars, were also taken ill and several of them died, there was practically no means by which the necessary information could be gathered, and the statistics must therefore be necessarily said to be defective.

In fact several villages that got infected could not owing to these causes come into the accounts at all.

5. Of the Municipal towns, Challakere, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Davangere and Harihar suffered most and Chitaldrug the least. Of the Taluks, Holalkere, Davangere, Chitaldrug and Molakalmuru suffered most. In Davangere town nearly 45% of the population were laid up and 530 died, out of a population of 12,000 persons. In the Mayakonda village of the Davangere Taluk, 246 persons fell victim to the epidemic out of a population of 2400.

The small per centage of mortality in Chitaldrug town may be accounted for by the fact that the town had been evacuated on account of plague and the open air life contributed to the small mortality. The same was the case in Sanjagondanhalli, Hirehalli, Hottappanahalli and other villages, which had likewise been evacuated owing to plague, and the people were at the outbreak of influenza ~~were~~ fortunately living in sheds.

By communities, the proportions of attacks and deaths from influenza was comparatively much higher among the Mahomedans, and this apparently is due to the want of facilities for free ventilation among the middle class people ~~who~~ owing to the restrictions due to the gosha system. Begars also suffered badly as in the course of my inspections I found an abnormal death rate among them as compared with the rest of the villagers. This must be said to be due to low vitality, consequent on their habits of drinking, which while leaving very little out of their scanty earnings for their maintenance, also greatly undermined their health. In most of the villages and towns I visited, I found that the patients were shut up in closed houses containing not only all their belongings but also their cattle huddled up with them. As a general rule except the entrance and the back door, the houses were found to have no windows, but in rare cases where windows had been provided, it was disappointing to see ~~them~~ bags and lumber heaped against them which shut off all light and air.

6. Relief Measures organised:- (a) As has already been

remarked the outbreak was sudden, and as the citizens of Davangere appeared to be very much dejected and disheartened at the increased mortality, I immediately wired to the District Medical Officer to visit Davangere and arrange for the treatment of the sick in the town. On his arrival, we met and discussed the situation in view of the conditions obtaining in Davangere and other parts of the District, and in the light of experience gained in the course of inspections and reports from the Amildars. Though copies of leaflets containing instructions about the prevention and cure of influenza issued by the Sanitary Commissioner had been widely published and distributed, yet a fresh set of subsidiary instructions were drawn up which were also got printed and distributed broad-cast, suggesting the use of home remedies wherever ordinary medicines were not acceptable to the people. A number of Dispensaries were opened in different localitdes in Davangere, and vaccinators and honorary workers appointed for the charge of the same. In addition, an itinerant trained compounder was also appointed to go round the town and supply medicines to the patients at their very doors. Helpless patients were segregated in the old plague camps and treated by the local medical Officer. The town was divided into 6 convenient blocks with 12 honorary-supervisors with a number of volunterrs to go round from house to house, make enquiries of the sick and ascertain their requirements and get the same supplied to them. These efforts were furthr supplemented by the spontaneous response from the members of the Food Stuffs Committee, Davangere, chief among whom were Messrs H. Subba Rao and Devendrappa, who got a large supply of patent medicines from Bangalore and Bombay for distribution to the patients of the town as also of the moffusil free of cost. They also made arrangements to supply milk, sugar, soojee &c to those applying for them. With these efforts the epidemic began to subside almost by the 10th or November 1918.

(b) As regards the other towns and villages the shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors and other executive staff of the Taluk were directed to proceed at once to the infected villages and to read out the leaflets and explain their contents to the people by gathering

them in some central place. Each executive official was given a group of villages for constantly touring therein and explain the instructions to the villagers and attending to their wants regarding the supply of nourishment and medicine. Relief Committees were formed in almost every large town or village consisting of Union members, Village Improvement Committees members and such other gentlemen as were willing to cooperate in the matter. Large villages and towns were divided into blocks or wards, one or two members being entrusted with the supervision of each ward.

It is to be remarked in this connection that as an immediate measure of relief, steps were taken to start kitchens to prepare and supply conjee to the poor in all Taluk Head Quarters, while in large villages and rural centres, philanthrophic people came forward and undertook to supply conjee to the sufferers. Wherever necessary, arrangements were made to supply raw articles to help the patients.

(c) The several agencies referred to above having been found considered inadequate to meet the situation, a reference was made to Government for favor of issuing instructions to heads of Departments to direct their subordinates in the District to cooperate with the Revenue Authorities in the relief measures and to check the spread of the disease. With a view to avoid delay I made it a point to send, to the several Heads of Departments for information copies of my letter to the Government, and I am thankful to the Excise Commissioner and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who very kindly wrote to say that the services of the officers of their department might be utilised in connection with influenza.

(d) Having gone to Bangalore on a short leave, I met Dr: Fernandes at the Health Office and also the Sanitary Commissioner, and took notes of the medicines and the methods adopted to combat the disease. I also took a supply of Thymol for the District to avoid delay, and arrived at Hiriyur on the 25th evening and met the District Medical and Sanitary Officer by appointment. After the inspecting the infected houses in Hiriyur and giving necessary instructions regarding the supply of nourishment and medicines

not only in the town but in the villages in the taluk, we left a sufficient quantity of thymol in the local Dispensary, and motored on to Challakere and Molakalmuru adopting similar advisory measures. Later on I carried the thymol with me in my car and distributed the same to the Dispensaries at Davangere, Harihar, Hosdrug. Further I always carried a supply of Thymol with me during my tour in my car and administered the same to the patients, also giving small supplies to them as a reserve. At every place I visited, I not only made it a point to collect the people and explain to them the several points to be attended to in the prevention and the treatment of the disease, but insisted on the executive officials to carry bundles of pepper, ajwan and garlic with them and distribute the same to villagers.

(e) Throughout my tour in connection with this epidemic, it was ascertained by personal inspections and enquiries that a majority of deaths were due to "Air Starvation". It was always found that patients wre consigned to corners most inaccessible to light and air in the already non-ventilated dwellings, and those who were found quite prostrate & ill actually on their death-beds, miraculously revived in a short time when brought out and kept at the entrances of the houses. Such cases always went a great deal in educating the residents in the locality and the villagers in the matter of the treatment to be adopted. It has been my experience that while in some places - like Taluk Head Quarters and large towns - people took to English medicines kindly, yet in the others they were found most unwilling to take them. In fact it was surprising that some in their ignorance and superstitious fears, begged of us, to be let alone, and when we still persisted they prayed that they might be let alone for 5 days," at least for 3 days!" When as a last resource we explained to them the use of the kashaya, pepper, ajwan and garlic, they were ready to act up to our advice. The use of the kashayam was thus very popular and did a lot of good to the people. As regards the ignorance and superstitions of the people, it is remarkable that even in a place like Davangere some people actually declined to take an article like milk saying that they did not want the "Sirkar" milk, though

this was being distributed by a private agency - the Food Stuffs Committee!

(f) Necessary measures had been adopted that a sufficient stock of medicine was always kept in every Local Fund Dispensary for being distributed to the sufferers. Decoctionof pepper, ajwan and garlic was very popular and used with advantage insimple cases, complicated cases beingtreated by the local Medical officer wherever possible. The supply of Thymol which I brought with me as stated above was further supplemented by getting the same through special messengers from Davangere and Chiraldrug.

(g) Finance:- For adopting relief measures, the Government kindly sanctioned a sum of Rs 3000 in their order No.G.103-113 dated 12th October 1918 and when the Dewan Sahib visited Davangere on the 4th November 1918 a further allotment was asked for and another sum of Rs 5000 was very kindly sanctioned chiefly for supplying conjee. The Talukwar allotment out of the total grant of Rs 8000 and the expenditure actualyyincurred are embodied in the enclosed statement. Some of the Amildars reported that the disease having begun to subside from the 10th November 1918 and a number of charitable people having come forward to help the sufferers by supplying them with conjee and food stuffs, there was no necessity to expend the full allotment made to them. The allowances of establishment such as vaidyas &c which may come to about Rs 500 have not yet been disbursed to them. The amount that may remain after paying the establishment will be refunded to the Treasury and needful accounts rendered supported by proper vouchers as per instructions of the Comptroller to the Government. Though clear instructions had been given to the Amildars it is to be regretted that as they have not disbursed the allowances due to the establishment it was not been possible to furnish final figures in the report. Orders will again be issued to them in the matter.

7. Medical treatment and care of patients:- All possible help in this connection was given to the sufferers through the Medical Officers. Owing to the difficulty inprocuring the services of qualified medical officers whether retired or otherwise for

influenza duty, I got together all the available vaidyas and hakims in Chitaldrug and having secured their services, I arranged with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to give them a short course of lectures on the essential aspects of influenza, the preventive and curative measures to be adopted &c and the way the medicines and nourishment had to be administered to the patients. That officer satisfied himself by enquiries as to the efficacy and harmless nature of the medicine which the hakims and vaidyas were themselves said to be administering. These vaidyas 9 in number were entertained and attached to the several Taluks. The services of the existing 9 vaidyas were also utilised for duty in this connection with suitable extra allowances to them. For the town of Chitaldrug one vaidya and one hakim were appointed for a period of 2 months on an allowance of Rs 25 each per mensem. They treated successfully a number of patients by going round every morning and evening to the patients. In the Jagalur Taluk 3 special men were appointed on a monthly pay of Rs 25 for 3 groups of villages to get information about patients and distribute medicine and nourishment as per G. O. No. 190-238 C.S./Med. dated 21st October 1918. The District Civil Hospital also took up treatment of complicated cases and ordinary cases. A native hakim by name Mr. Abdul Razak was ordered to be appointed on Rs 25 per mensem as a Hakim for ~~treatment~~ treating influenza patients at Harihar as recommended by the Deputy Amildar. It is reported that he has done very good work but that he is not willing to accept any allowance for the services rendered by him. He seems however to expect that his work will be recognised by Government by the award of a medal or otherwise. A separate reference will be submitted to Government in the matter.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the concession kindly granted by Government in the matter of hiring a motor car for the expeditious dispensing of medical aid could not be availed of as all the motor cars available at Bangalore had been otherwise engaged. All the same the want of it was supplied by accommodating the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in my motor car whereby necessary medical aid was brought home to the sufferers in the several Taluks without delay.

The total number of patients treated as reported by the Amildars is as shown hereunder.

Taluk.	Both by L.F. Dispensary and other agency.
Hiriyur.	1531.
Holalkere.	3780.
Jagalur.	5100.
Harihar.	2190.
Molakalmuru.	4300.
Chitaldrug. Challakere. Davangere. Hosdrug.	Not furnished by the Amildars.

These figures must also be said to be far below the actuals as in the case of attacks and deaths.

8. Cremation or interment of dead bodies:- Cases of non. disposal of dead bodies were rarely brought to notice. During my inspection it was ascertained that owing to difficulties in the removal and burial of the dead at Sasalu in the Holalkere Taluk, the bodies had been thrown in the open. Immediate orders were issued to the Amildar and these were got cremated. A similar difficulty was brought to notice in the matter of interment of the dead bodies of the Naikar caste people, at Sommagondankere in the Molakalmuru Taluk, owing to which the dead bodies were allowed to remain long in the houses sometimes for a couple of days together. Due notice was taken of the conduct of the officials concerned and the Amildar as per instructions made immediate arrangements for the proper disposal of the dead. In Chitaldrug town a special establishment consisting of 4 persons had been entertained for the interment of the dead bodies of poor and helpless Mahomedans as such a measure was absolutely necessary, and the cost to be incurred therefor comes up to Rs 75 and odd.

The arrangements at Challakere were not found satisfactory when I inspected the town. Necessary stringent orders were issued to the Amildar to make proper arrangements for the relief of the sufferers both in the town and the villages. No effort had been made even to ascertain the number of attacks in the town, but only

deaths were being reported and these were taken to be the attacks for purposes of the influenza returns that had to be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner. Such a state of affairs was due to the indifference of the Amildar of the Taluk Mr. K. Vedantiengar and the Sanitary Inspector. Likewise my enquiries at Holalkere showed great inaction on the part of Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, the Amildar of Holalkere in the matter of taking prompt preventive measures against influenza which had broken out in the town and Taluk. Owing perhaps to funk he was always confined to his house and pretended to be ill and frequently applied for casual leave. The District Medical Officer examined him a number of times during journeys of the former to and from Davangere and Harihar, but he never found him actually ill. This naturally gave rise to great dissatisfaction on the part of the people who sent a sensational telegram to the Dewan Sahib. With a view to enquire into the matter I paid a surprise visit to Holalkere, went round and inspected a large number of influenza cases with the District Medical Officer, and also went and had the Amildar examined as he was again reported to be confined to indoors. When we called the Amildar was said to be in bed, but after all he came out, the District Medical Officer found no trace of fever on him!! It is remarkable that the Amildar never got himself treated by the local Sub Assistant Surgeon!

All this shows that the Amildar is funky and wanted to avoid exposure by such pretences.

All the local officers did their best to check the spread and evil effects of influenza in the District, but the Amildars of Molakalmuru, Hosdrug and Davangere deserve special mention for their prompt and energetic and unstinted efforts in this direction. I may also state that the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinate police officers similarly rendered every help in the distribution of medicines &c to the sufferers along with their legitimate duties. I am thankful to the District Medical Officer for his cordial cooperation in organising the several measures of relief during the epidemic, and it is due to him to state here that his untiring and unsparing efforts and unstinted attention at all hours of the day, in visiting the sick and giving the necessary instructions, acted as a great encouragement to the people and

created confidence in them.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

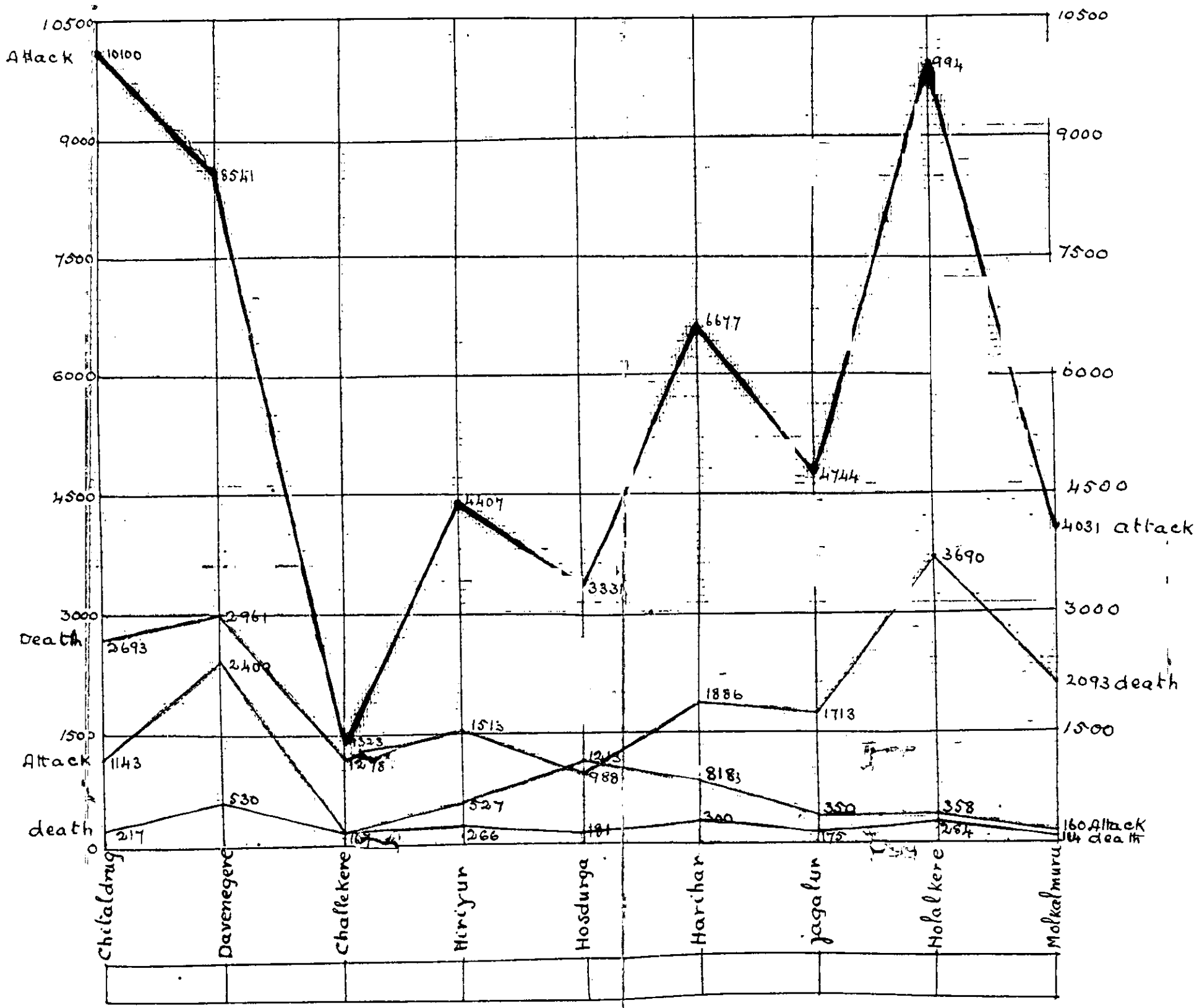
Your most obedient servant,

Offg: Deputy Commissioner

S.V.

Chitaldrug District.

Attacks and deaths
From Influenza in Chitaldrug district.



(Graphic description)

C.S. Nair
Overseer

G Rangaswami Iyengar
Maramat Engineer
Chitaldrug Dt.

Deputy Commissioner.
Chitaldrug District.

Chitaldrug District

Statement about influenza up to and inclusive of 5th December 1918.

No.	Taluk	Total Population villages	No. of villages infected	Population	Total from Commencement	
					Attacks	Deaths
1	Chitaldrug	174	93	93, 251	10, 100.	2,693
2	Davangere	162	49	76, 385	8, 541	2, 961
3	Holalkere	155	64	62, 194	9, 940	3, 690
4	Molakalmuru	86	52	39, 231	4, 031	2, 093
5	Jagalur	130	54	53, 574	4, 744	1, 713
6	Hiriyur	139	83	63; 180.	4, 407.	1, 513
7	Challakere	162	28	80, 240	1, 323	1, 278
8	Hosadurga	194	65	56, 226	3, 331	988
9	Haritar	79	55	39, 962	6, 677	1. 886
	Total	1281	543	5, 64, 243	53, 094	18, 815

Remarks

W Zakiruddin Khan
Deputy Commissioner

Taluk Head Quarters Towns

No.	Towns	Population	Total no. of	
			attacks	Deaths
1	Chitaldrug	6,986	1,143	217
2	Challakere	2,505	167	167
3	Hiriyur	2,533	527	266
4	Holalkere	3,746	358	284
5	Davangere	10,074	2,409	530
6	Jagalur	3,632	350	175
7	Molakalmuru	3,054	160	114
8	Hosadurga	2,176	1,213	181
9	Harihar	5,408	818	300

M Nazimuddin Khan
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Large and Important villages affected

No.	Taluk	Village	Popula-tion	Total no. of attacks	Total no. of Deaths	Remarks
1	Davangere	Avergola	670	200	55	
2	"	Maya konda	2426	500	246	
3	"	Bada	955	200	85	
4	"	Kadadi	1637	215	178	
5	"	Muthakadadi	499	120	51	
6	"	Kalkunda	879	300	66	
7	"	Doddabathi	771	85	58	
8	"	Alur	1177	150	104	
9	"	Belavanur	630	107	70	
10	"	Gangankatte	562	100	80	
11	"	Anagi	966	150	70	
12	"	Kodaganur	1298	300	80	
13	"	Kereyagalhalli	1177	128	128	
14	"	Kandagal	1216	460	160	
15	"	Huvinmadu	413	100	68	
16	"	Attigere	411	120	68	
17	"	Kakkargola	1064	90	50	
18	"	Anagodu	771	180	64	
19	"	Anaberu	1075	720	81	
20	Harihar	Yalehole	616	225	59	
21	"	Ubkadagathi	880	54	53	
22	"	Harlahalli	1002	200	80	
23	"	Malebennur	2138	400	121	
24	"	Bhanuvalli	1713	549	71	
25	"	Kondajji	833	138	55	
26	"	Halasana	1170	180	53	
27	"	Belludi	1508	170	87	
28	"	Nandi Devare	480	75	54	
29	"	Sarathi	845	180	68	

30	Harihar (Contd)	Sirigere	1582	800	207
31	"	Vasana	950	110	78
32	Molakal-muru	Sirekola	374	120	80
33	"	Nagasamudra	1953	160	91
34	"	Rampura	1666	320	291
35	"	Uruthal	400	100	56
36	"	Siddapura	1743	200	142
37	"	Nallarazzi Kondapur	382	100	50
38	"	Rajapura	240	100	62
39	"	Konsagar	1898	255	183
40	"	Devasamudra	1853	150	123
41	"	Thimmalapura	824	150	91
42	"	Bommagondankere	1098	120	58
43	Hosadurga	Lakkihalli	1032	130	94
44	"	Jankal	1780	74	55
45	"	Mathodu	1208	130	64
46	"	Burudekatte	568	50	50
47	"	Ballalasamudra	675	200	75
48	"	Bndihal	1535	111	111
49	"	Bagur	1269	258	68
50	Hiriyur	Hulitottu	583	89	54
51	"	Yeraballi	916	120	70
52	"	Kandikere	857	310	90
53	"	Gollarhalli	425	230	140
54	"	Hemdal	770	120	54
55	"	Ambligere	507	200	68
56	Chellakere	Ramjogihalli	1075	67	67
57	"	Mahadevapura	888	64	64

58	Chellakere (Contd)	Kaparahalli	653	94	85
59	"	Dodderi	1571	72	72
60	"	Dallak	993	101	101
61	"	Bandnahatti	467	99	52
62	"	Gadekunte	467	61	61
63	"	Hirehalli	1750	74	74
64	"	Nerlakunte	879	78	78
65	"	Mallurahalli	1299	58	58
66	"	Gajnur	1245	80	80
67	Jagalur	Sokke	2424	300	102
68	"	Bilchode	1452	571	167
69	"	Bidarakere	1388	258	106
70	"	Agodu	1408	108	83
71	"	Hiremallanhole	485	76	76
72	"	Kalleevarpur	1091	104	104
73	"	Halekal	871	224	89
74	"	Kambalihalli	470	56	56
75	"	Devikere	546	200	67
76	"	Bharmasamudra	614	80	58
77	"	Thornagatte	956	543	60
78	Chitaldrug	Doddasiddavvanhalli	4608	252	114
79		Hunsekatte	499	80	71
80		Chikkapura	645	167	82
81		Sadarahalli	542	160	57
82		Lakshmisagar	639	288	123
83		Heggere	406	160	55
84		Medikeripura	771	129	59
85		Guddatarangavvanhalli	1828	901	126

86	Chitaldrug (Contd)	Samudra	1116	265	90
87	"	Belagatta	1518	64	59
88	"	Madnaikanhalli	749	70	65
89	"	Nyasapura	645	250	93
90	"	Sollapura	681	125	65
91	"	Siddapura	685	271	71
92	Holalkere	Matteru	610	365	174
93	"	Viswanathahalli	455	229	154
94	"	Muttagadur	591	235	168
95	"	Chikkajajur	975	173	138
96	"	Rangavvanhalli	264	60	54
97	"	Kadur	426	66	54
98	"	Sringeri Hanumanhalli	445	65	50
99	"	Sasalu	531	115	95
100	"	Adnur	703	216	196
101	"	Bommenhalli	381	74	64
102	"	Hirigar	428	144	67
103	"	Bharamannaikandurga	929	153	128
104	"	Nulenur	895	170	77
105	"	Gundimadu	887	398	138
106	"	Dalya	1087	300	140
107	"	Hireyammiganur	736	218	79
108	"	Doggana hal	733	50	50
109	"	Thalikatte	222	100	100

Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Statement Showing Talukwar allotment and expenditure in Connection with Influenza Epidemic. - Chitaldrug District

No	Taluk	allotment	Expenditure																Remarks.
			nourishment			Medicine			Disposal of the Dead			Establishment			Miscellaneous			Total			
1	Chitaldrug	400	188	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	12	-	The expenditure
2	Challakere	200	37	12	6	9	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	56	14	6	incurred in Jagalur
3	Hiriyur	600	97	4	-	-	-	-	25	8	6	47	-	-	10	-	179	12	6	Taluk and the establishment
4	Holalkere	700	420	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	3	2	5	451	1	3	Charges above Rs 500/-
5	Davangere	800	161	2	-	48	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	211	11	-	have to be still adjusted
6	Jagalur	600	Not furnished by the Amildar inspite of repeated orders																	
7	Molakalmuru	700	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	
8	Hosadurga	700	112	10	1	135	1	6	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	281	11	7	
9	Harihar	500	175	13	-	10	8	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	3	193	8	6	
10	District office	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14	47	14	-	Telegram charges.
	Total	5,260	1394	1	7	213	3	-	25	8	6	114	-	3	64	8	-	1811	5	4	

Chitaldrug
25-12-1918

Deputy Commissioner

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

Dated Chitaldrug, 29th December 1918.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci Esquire B.A.,

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,

C H I T A L D R U G.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

S I R,

In continuation of my elitter Ref: on C.No. 551 dated 24th December 1918, submitting the final report regarding influenza epidemic, I have the honor to state that the total expenditure incurred in Jagalur Taluk was Rs 188-4-0 (nourishment 123-4-0 and establishment 65-0-0) and to request that the same may kindly be arranged to be noted in the statement of expenditure submitted with the letter under advertence.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg: Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

S.V.

WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—8.

191 1918

From M. Zahiruddin Meer Esquire BA
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District
Chitaldrug

To The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Fazl Ali Esquire BA.
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Dated 29.12.1918

Despatched 31.12.18 Ch Seela
31 DEC 1918

Received

General No. Revision C. 551/L7 of 18-19

No.

Enclosure No.

In connection with Inf Cenwza

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner
with the Govt., of Mysore,

No. S.C. 318-2 28.5 Dated, Bangalore, 26th December '18.

From

M. Srinivasa Rao, Esq., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.G.11841-4 dated the 17th December 1918, I have the honor to submit herewith the accompanying report on the recent epidemic of Influenza in the State.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. Srinivasa Rao

Sanitary Commissioner.

19033

191

From

The Sanitary Commissioner with Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore Bangalore

Dated 28-12-8

Despatched

Received

General No. G.C. 318-2

No.

Enclosure No. 5

Submitting a report on the prevalence of Influenza in the State.

Report on the outbreak and prevalence of Influenza in the Mysore State during 1918.

According to the figures furnished to this office, the mortality from Influenza amounted to 1,27,654 equivalent to 22.37 per mille of population. A statement showing the mortality according to districts is appended. In proportion to population Hassan district suffered least, the mortality being 9.38 per mille. In the Bangalore and Kadur districts also the incidence of the disease appears to have been less heavy than on other districts. The districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug returned a mortality of slightly over 33 per mille, which very much exceeded the State average.

2. No statistics have been furnished in regard to the number of attacks. But it must be remembered that unlike other diseases in the case of which attacks are usually furnished viz. plague and cholera, Influenza was not endemic in nature. Its prevalence was so widespread, and practically simultaneous in all places, that nothing short of an actual census of the sick taken weekly in every affected area could have been of any use in determining the actual number of attacks. A census was taken in the Bangalore on the 6th. and 7th. October 1918 and revealed that the number ailing in the city on those dates was about 10,000.

3. It is not possible to connect the occurrence of the pandemic to any known specific cause - meteorological or other. Nearly 6 million deaths are said to have occurred in India from Influenza and Mysore shared in the general rise in the mortality. It must be noted, however, that the epidemic synchronised with an acute distress caused by the shortage of food supplies in the market and the great rise in the prices of food grains.

4. The disease made its appearance about the middle of September 1918 and lasted for about 8 weeks. The mortality reached a very high figure and the pandemic produced a scare similar to that of the plague epidemic of 1898.

5. The type of the disease, the symptoms and the severity varied with individual constitution, age and, to some extent, according to locality. In Arsikere the disease was attended with diarrhoea and on the Kolar Gold Fields also with vomitting and purging. The respiratory organs were chiefly affected and in many cases, owing to mixed infection, Pneumonia developed. No single line of treatment applicable to all cases was possible and it varied according to the symptoms presented in individual cases.

A doubt having been expressed that the Pneumonia supervening the attack of Influenza might be some form of pneumonic plague, the necessary investigations were carried out in the Public Health Institute to find out if this was so. The results were negative.

6. Under instructions from Government, leaflets in English and Kannada explaining the nature of the disease and detailing the precautionery measures to be adopted were prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner and issued to the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities for wide distribution. Government were pleased to sanction a liberal allotment for expenditure in each district and to lay down from time to time instructions detailing the lines of action to be followed to secure uniformity and co-ordination of effort. Sanction was also accorded to the employment of temporary staff, wherever necessary, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100/- for each taluk. A set of rules to regulate the employment of the satff and defining the scope of their work was issued by the Sanitary Commissioner. Copies of the rules and of the leaflets are arrended for information.

Summarised, the measures consisted of (a) medical relief, under which head is also included the assistance rendered by several pandits and hakims, (b) distribution of conji and other nourishment to the sick (c) supply of food grains at cost price and, in the case of the very poor ~~&~~, gratis for a limited period and (d) provision of facilities for fuel and water-supply in ~~the~~ cremation and burial grounds.

7. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner the use of Thymol, both internally as well as an antiseptic gargle for the mouth and the nasal passages, was ordered by Government. It was extensively used in the Bangalore City and, it is reported, with very good results. A solution of Thymol in rectified spirits was issued from the Public Health Institute to the several districts. The solution was so made that 5 drops of it contained ½ grain of Thymol. 4,35,648 doses were distributed to all the districts, exclusive of Bangalore City where the Municipal Council undertook this work. Thousands of people testified to the efficacy of Thymol both as a curative of Influenza in early stages and as a preventive. There being no 'specific' for Influenza, some drug known to have anti-septic properties had to be tried. Thymol was used at first tentatively and practical experience justified its use on a large scale. It was inevitable that the use of a new drug would rouse some criticism and even opposition but these were borne down by the chorus of praise in all quarters from those that had benefitted by its use.

8. The expenditure incurred by this department was as follows:-

Cost of 100 pounds of Thymol from the Mysore Pharmaceuticals	Rs. 3,400-0-0
Cost of 31 gallons of rectified spirits from the Government Distillery	Rs. 89-12-0
Total	3,489-12-0

9. An outstanding feature of the preventive measures was the close association, for the first time, of volunteer workers with officials in affording relief to the sick and the needy. The response, particularly among the student population in the Bangalore City, was spontaneous and it seems to me to be a happy augury for the future.

10. For purposes of ensuring a state of preparedness for future emergencies, the draft rules for combating epidemics, now under the consideration of Government, have been suitably amplified on the basis of the several Government orders that arose out of the recent situation.

situation.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Sanitary Commissioner's office, &
25th. December 1918,

Statement showing the mortality from Influenza in the Mysore State during 1918.

District.	No. of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
Mysore City	1293	18.13
Bangalore City	2077	23.42
Bangalore District	10129	13.33
Mysore Do.	23841	18.76
Tumkur Do.	24399	33.18
Kolar Do.	14020	18.22
Shimoga Do.	22754	44.03
Hassan Do.	5448	9.38
Chitaldrug Do.	18793	33.12
Kadur Do.	4990	14.74
	127654	22.37

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
26th December 1918.

M Srinivasa Rao

Sanitary Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

CURE AND PREVENTION OF INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a disease due to the invasion of the body by the influenza bacillus. This is a small and delicate microbe growing only on special media containing human blood. It is therefore a parasite obliged to live in close connection with the living human body. Other microbes such as those giving rise to the ordinary cold in the head, pneumonia and tuberculosis act along with the influenza bacillus. When the various tissues of the body have their resisting power lowered by the poisons produced by the influenza bacillus, these other microbes take advantage of this lowered vitality and develop their own poisons, reducing the vitality of the human body still further. The immediate results of such mixed infection are now seen in the various forms of bronchitis and pneumonia which are proving so fatal. The remote results will manifest themselves in the course of a year or so in the wide prevalence of various forms of tuberculosis. In view therefore of such dire consequences—both immediate and remote, it is a great mistake to make light of influenza and to think that it needs no treatment. At the very earliest onset of the symptoms, *viz.*, fever, headache, pains in all parts of the body and a feeling of great prostration, a person should take to bed. All the doors and windows of the bed-room should be kept fully open. Free open air is the very best antidote for the influenza bacillus. In rooms with doors and windows kept closed the air becomes foul especially if there is more than one person sleeping in it. Close atmosphere, close human contact and overcrowding are favorable to the increase of the virulence of this influenza bacillus and to the subsequent causation of pneumonia. Open and fresh air and absence of close association of human beings will stop the spread of the disease.

2. During times of the epidemic, the bowels should be kept open and not allowed to get constipated. Easily digested food such as milk and conjee alone should be used. Medical advice wherever available should be sought immediately. No physical or mental work should be undertaken till all the symptoms have passed off.

3. Extended experience has shown that the use of Thymol has not only cut short the attacks of the disease but has prevented the development of serious complications such as pneumonia. But when complications actually set in, treatment other than with Thymol should be resorted to.

4. Seeing that Influenza is a disease, the spread of which is facilitated by overcrowding, healthy people should as much as possible avoid travelling in crowded trains, busses, trams and frequenting theatres, cinemas, schools, churches, temples, mosques, public meetings, exhibitions, etc., where large numbers of people maybe expected to congregate. They should not sleep in the same room as those affected by influenza. They must avoid all persons who are coughing. During coughing large numbers of influenza and other bacilli are thrown off and settle in the nostrils and throats of healthy persons that may happen to be near by. They should spend as much time as possible, both day and night, in the open air and avoid stuffy living and bed-rooms. Thymol may be taken by all as a preventive. A solution of Thymol or of Potassium permanganate in water or simple tepid water may be frequently used as a gargle. This will wash off any influenza bacilli that may be sticking in the throat. Sniffing up tepid water through the nostrils will be also a great help. Care must also be taken to keep the bowels free, as constipation will help the invasion of the body by the influenza bacillus. Over-eating should be avoided and only easily digested food in moderate quantities should be taken during times of the epidemic.

[*p. t. o.*

ಉಗುರು ಬೆಚ್ಚಗಿರುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಮೊಗಿನಿಂದ ಸೇದುವ್ರದು ರೋಗನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಕೋಪ್ಟವಾಗದಂತೆ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ಫ್ಲೂಯೆಂಜಾ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ದೇಹವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವ್ರದು. ರೋಗವು ಹರಡಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸುವ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸೇವಿಸಬೇಕು.

5. ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯಾದವರು ಆಚರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು.

(i) ದೇಹಾಲಸ್ಯ ತೋರಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಬೇಕು.

(ii) ಮಲಗುವ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕಿಟಕಿಗ್ಗಳು ತೆರದಿಡಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು

(iii) ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೊದ್ದಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಖವಾಗಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(iv) ಎಪ್ಸಂಸಾಲ್ಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಬೇಧಿಕಾರಿ ಔಷಧಗಳಿಂದ ಮಲಬದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸ್ಲು ತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು.

(v) ಒಂದು ಗುಟಕು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ತೊಟ್ಟು ಥೈಮೊಲ್ ದ್ರಾವಕವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರಾವರ್ತಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(vi) ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಲು ಅಥವ ಗಂಜಿಯನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು

(vii) ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು

(viii) ಜ್ವರನಿಲ್ಲುವವರೆಗೂ ಕಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

(ix) ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯಿರುವ, ಗಾಳಿ ಕೆಡಲು ಅಸ್ಪದವಿರುವ, ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಗಾಳಿ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.

6. ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವವರು ಆಚರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು.

(i) ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ್ಗಕೂಡದು.

(ii) ಕೆಮ್ಮುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(iii) ಒಂದು ಗುಟಕು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ತೊಟ್ಟು ಥೈಮೊಲ್ದ್ರಾವಕವನ್ನು ಬೆರಿಸಿ ರೋಗನಿವಾರಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾವರ್ತಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು

(iv) ಒಂದು ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರೆ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 10 ತೊಟ್ಟನಷ್ಟು ಥೈಮೊಲ್ ದ್ರಾವಕವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರೈನನಷ್ಟು ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಸಿಯಂ ಪರಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೇಟ್ ಎಂಬ ಉಪ್ಪನ್ನಾಗ್ಗಲಿ ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಪದೇಪದ್ದೇ ಬಾಯಿ ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಮೊಗಿನಿಂದ ಸೇದಿ ಮೊಗಿನ ಹೊಳ್ಳಗಳನ್ನು ಶುದ್ದಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(v) ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸುವ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(vi) ಮಲಬದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಹೋಗ್ಗಲ್ತಾಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(vii) ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗಾಳಿಬೀಸುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(iii) ದೇಹಕ್ಕೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಅತ್ಯಾಯಾಸವೆನ್ನಿಸಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವೆನ್ನು ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎಂ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರಾವ್,
ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟರಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

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5. Points for observance by the sick:—

(i) Persons feeling seedy should take to bed at once.
(ii) All windows and doors of the bed-room to be kept open.
(iii) The body to be kept warmly covered.
(iv) The bowels to be kept open by Epsom salts or other purgatives.
(v) Five drops of Thymol solution to be mixed with one ounce of water and taken three times a day.
(vi) Food to consist of milk or conjee.
(vii) Medical advice to be sought wherever available.
(viii) No physical or mental work till the fever stops.
(ix) Patients who live in crowded and ill-ventilated houses should go to the open air camp hospitals wherever they are opened.

6. Points for observance by the healthy:—

(i) All places likely to be crowded to be avoided.
(ii) All persons who are coughing to be kept aloof.
(iii) Five drops of Thymol to be mixed with one ounce of water and taken twice a day as a preventive.
(iv) Ten drops of the solution of Thymol or one grain of Potassium permanganate in a pint of water or tepid water to be gargled frequently. Tepid water to be sniffed up.
(v) Easily digested food in moderate quantities to be taken.
(vi) The bowels to be kept free.
(vii) To be in the open air night and day as much as possible.
(viii) Over-fatigue mental or physical, to be avoided.

M. SRINIVASA RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner.

ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಇಲಾಖಾ.

ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಕ್ರಮ.

ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೋಗವು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಯು ಬಹು ಅಣುವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಾಜೂಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನರಕ್ತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸಲಾರದು. ನೆಗಡಿ, ಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಮ ಜ್ವರ ಮೆತ್ತು ಹೃಯ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ರೋಗವು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಅವಯವಗಳ ತ್ರಾಣವು ಕುಗ್ಗಿ ಇರುವಾಗ ಈ ಇತರ ರೋಗದ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಬೇಳೆದು ರಕ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಷವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ದೇಹದ ತ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವಿಧದ ಮಿಶ್ರವಾದ ಸೋಂಕಿನ ಸಧ್ಯ ಫಲವು ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಮೆತ್ತು ಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಮ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮರಣಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತರೋತ್ತರ ಫಲವು ಹಲವು ವಿಧವಾದ ಹೃಯರೋಗಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ವರುಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೋಗವನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮಾಡಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವುದು ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಜ್ವರ, ತಲೆನೋವು, ಮೈಕೈ ನೋವುಗಳು ಅತಿ ನಿಶ್ಶಕ್ತತೆ ಈ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಕೂಡಲೆ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಬೇಕು. ಮಲಗುವ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕಿಟಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದಿರಬೇಕು. ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಈ ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ರೋಗದ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಲಗುವ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕಿಟಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳು ಮಲಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಗಾಳಿಯೂ ಜನಸಂದಣಿಯೂ ಜನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವೂ ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಮ ಜ್ವರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವು. ನಿರ್ಮಲವಾದ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಮತ್ತು ಜನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಿಕೆಯು ರೋಗ ಹರಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪದ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ರೋಗವು ಹರಡುವಾಗ ಬದ್ಧಕೋಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಜೀರ್ಣವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಹಾಲು, ಗಂಜಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಔಷಧ ಅನುಪಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ರೋಗದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ, ದೇಹಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ—ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು.

3. ಫೈಮೊಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಧೃತಿಯು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸೋಣದರಿಂದ ರೋಗವು ಹಬ್ಬದೆ ಇರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಮ ಜ್ವರಾದಿಗಳು ಬಾರದಹಾಗೆ ತಡೆದುಬಿಡುವುದೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಮಜ್ವರ, ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಫೈಮಾಲ್ ದ್ರಾವಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಹೇಳುವ ಇತರ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ರೋಗವು ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯಿಂದ ಛಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ರೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಟ್ರಾಂಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಿನಮಿಟೊ ಗ್ರಾಫಿಗೂ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೂ ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯಾಗ ಬಹುದಾದ ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಕೂಡದು. ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ರೋಗದವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಒಂದೇ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಕೂಡದು. ಕೆಮ್ಮುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸೇರಬಾರದು ಕೆಮ್ಮುವಾಗ ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಉಸಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುವವರ ಮೂಗಿನ ಹೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗಂಟಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಮನೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬೀಸುವ ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಛಾಳಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಬಾರದು. ರೋಗವು ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಫೈಮೊಲ್ ಧೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವರೂ ಸೇವಿಸಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರೆ ನೀರಿಗೆ 10 ತೊಟ್ಟು ಫೈಮೊಲ್ ನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರೇ ತೂಕದಷ್ಟು ಪೊಟಾಸಿಯಂ ಪರಮಾಂಗನೇಟ್ ಆಗಲಿ ಶೇರಿಸಿ ಈ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಾಯಿ ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಬರಿ ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಗಂಟಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಇಪ್ಲ್ಯೂರ್ಜಾ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸದೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ.

Memorandum on Influenza prevention forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of districts with the Sanitary Comissioner's letter No. G C 212-3 dated the 26/28th. October 1918.

Suggestions for organising measures to prevent the spread of Influenza.

Agency.

In municipal areas, the chairman of the Municipal Council shal be responsible for taking necessary action with a view to bring relief to the sick and the poor.

2. He should organise relief committees consisting of (a) himself as Superintendent, (b) the municipal councillors (c) other respectable residents, including school masters, who may volunteer for the work and (d) the Sanitary Inspector - if employed exclusivel for the Municipality.

3. For rural areas, the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of each taluk or sub-taluk, as the case may be, shall be responsible for organisig and carrying out the necessary relief measures.

4. The Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, assisted by the Sanitary Inspector, should organise relief parties for each village or group of villages, the personnel consisting of (a) the hobli shekdar as superintendent (b) patel of each village (c) shanbhogue and (d) other respectable or influential persons in the area.

(Vaccinators may, without prejudice to their legitimate work, be entrusted with the duty of carrying medicine in the course of their itineration from village to village.)

Duties of the Relief Parties.

5. Each relief party should be allotted a definite area and should be held responsible for the efficiency of the relief measures carried

carried out in that area.

6. The members comprising the party should visit every house in the area in their charge, detect cases of influenza, distribute Thymol solution or other stock medicine issued to them for distribution, induce the people to arrange for the free admission of fresh air into the houses and particularly into the sick rooms, endeavour to isolate the sick from the healthy as far as possible and take steps to see that the patients are provided with proper nourishment.

7. In cases where complications, such as bronchitis and pneumonia have set in, treatment with Thymol should be stopped and endeavours made to get the patient into touch with the nearest itinerant or stationery medical officer for treatment.

8. The relief parties should go on thier rounds in the same order every day, so that people who count on thier assistance may not be disappointed.

9. It is of the greatest importance that relief parties should maintain correct statistics. They should invariably note the name, age and sex of the patient and quantity of medicine and nourishment issued each day. Recovery, relief or death should be noted against each case. For this purpose each of the members comprising the party should be provided with a note book.

10. At the end of every week ending Saturday, the particulars should be summarised and a return showing the (a) number of attacks (b) number of patients to whom relief was afforded (c) number of recoveries (d) number of cases referred to the medical officer for treatment with results (e) quantity of thymol or other stock medicine issued during the week (f) quantity of liquid nourishment (mil conji) supplied and (g) other relief measures, if any, adopted should be submitted with the least possible delay to the Chairman of the Municipality or, in the case of rural areas, to the shekdar - who will immediately consolidate and submit them to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be.

11. The Chairman of the Municipal Council or the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, should frequently inspect the

the

the work of the relief parties, give instructions, see that the stock of medicines is replenished promptly and arrange for the employment of temporary establishments wherever necessary.

12. After their return from the morning's duty, each of the workers is advised to gargle his throat with a solution of 10 drops of Thymol in water as a precautionery measure against infection.

Points to be remembered by Relief Parties.

13. Early treatment of cases should not be neglected.

14. Thymol is very valuable as a preventive and in cases where complications such as pneumonia have not set in. The dose of the medicine for an adult is 5 drops in an ounce of ~~water~~ water taken thrice a day. For children, from one to three drops may be used according to age and constitution. For sore throat and cough due to throat complaint, 10 drops of Thymol may be added to a tumbler of hot water and repeatedly gargled.

15. Costiveness of the bowels should invariably be enquired into and relieved by administering 3 drachms of Epsom salt.

16. It is important that the strength of the patient should be conserved by strict confinement to bed and by careful feeding with liquid nourishment such as conji prepared of milk, ~~sago~~ sojee, cardamoms &c. Solid food is harmful to persons suffering from Influenza.

17. Special efforts should be made to induce people to keep the windows and doors of sick rooms open day and night. Fresh air is the most effective preventive of Influenza.

18. Healthy persons in affected areas should be induced to spend as much time as possible in the open air.

Temporary establishments and expenditure.

19. Under Government order No. 190-238 dated the 21st. Oct. 1918 temporary establishments may be entertained, wherever necessary, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 for each taluk for duty under relief parties in distributing medicines, supplying nourishment

nourishment to the sick and providing sheds and other temporary accommodation for the use of patients. If relief parties are properly organised, however, the temporary staff need only consist of cooks to prepare every day as much conji as may be required for distribution in the affected area in charge of each relief party or group of parties.

20. In regard to the supply of nourishment, it is desirable to enlist the local co-operation and charity that might be forthcoming. In the absence of private help, or in order to supplement local resources, the Chairman of Municipal Councils and the Amildars or Deputy Amildars, as the case may be, may incur the necessary expenditure on purchase of milk, soojee, sugar &c submitting weekly lists of purchases for the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

21. It will be the duty of the Amildars and Deputy Amildars and of Chairmen of Municipalities to frame suitable rules for the guidance of relief parties in order to ensure that the distribution of conji is carried out in an efficient manner.

Relations with Medical Officers.

22. It is essential that the local medical officer or the itinerant medical officer, if there is one, should be closely associated with the relief measures. The organisation of relief parties and the programme of their work should therefore be carried out in consultation with him. The medical officer will promptly submit to the District Medical Officer a detailed report as to the manner in which the relief measures are proposed to be carried out in his area.

Indents for medicine.

23. The supply of Thymol will be obtained from the Public

Health

Health Institute, Bangalore, and stocked in the Deputy Commissioner's office whence it will be issued to Amildars, Deputy Amildars and Chairmen of Municipal Councils on indents received from time to time. Delay may be avoided by obtaining timely supplies from Head Quarters through special messengers instead of by post.

24. In regard to stock medicines, including Epsom salts, the local medical officer or itinerant medical officer should estimate requirements in consultation with the Amildar, Deputy Amildar and Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, and obtain necessary supplies from the Government Medical Stores (through the District Medical Officer, if necessary)

25. As soon as the organisation of work is decided upon, the Amildar, Deputy Amildar or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, should submit a detailed report for the information of the Deputy Commissioner.

Copy

Sanitary Commissioner.

58764

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

21215 Chitaldroog District,

Dated Chitaldroog 4th January 1919.

7.

From

M. Zahiruddin Mecci, Esquire, B.A.,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldroog District.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

S I R,

In continuation of this office No.Ref.C.551 dated 29th December 1918 re the influenza final report, I have the honor to submit herewith the list of infected (influenza) villages visited by me which was left behind in the office and to request that the same may kindly be caused to be taken as an enclosure to my letter No.551 of the 24th December 1918.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant,

Treasury Assistant Commr
Offg. Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldroog District.

absent from Hdrs

CNR.

WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

191

From The Deputy Commissioner Chitaldrug District

To The Secretary to the Govt of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore Revenue Department

Dated 4/7/1919

Despatched 7/7/1919

Received

General No: C 551/L7 & 18 19

No.

Enclosure No. 1

Submitting a list of inflammable inspected villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner

List of villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug in connection with the outbreak of influenza in the Chitaldrug District.

Taluk.	No.	Name of village.
Chitaldrug.	1.	Chitaldrug.
	2.	Pillekerenhalli.
	3.	Gopalapura.
	4.	Mallapur.
	5.	Ainahalli.
	6.	Vijapur.
	7.	Chickbennur.
	8.	Kolhal.
	9.	Bharmasagar.
	10.	Yemmehatti.
Challakere.	11.	Challakere.
	12.	Hottappanahalli.
	13.	Hirehalli.
	14.	Budnahatti.
	15.	Tallak.
	16.	Chikkanahalli.
Molakalmuru.	17.	Molakalmuru.
	18.	Bommagondankere.
Hiriyur.	19.	Hiriyur.
	20.	Yeraballi.
	21.	Gollarhatti.
	22.	Guilhal.
	23.	Metikurki.
	24.	Aimangala.
Holalkere.	25.	Holalkere.
	26.	Chiranhalli.
	27.	Chattanhalli.
	28.	Harenhalli.
	29.	Apparasanhalli.
	30.	Saderhalli.
	31.	Arsangatta.
	32.	Hanumankatte.
	33.	Basapur.
	34.	Bijanhal.
	35.	Gilkenahalli.
	36.	Thimmalpura.
	37.	Kottige.
	38.	Kudinirkatte.
	39.	Yemmiganur.
	40.	Eachagatta.
	41.	Nagargatta.
	42.	Pampapur.
	43.	Brahmapur.
	44.	Banjagondanhalli.
Hosdrug.	45.	Hosdrug.
	46.	Hosdrug Road station.
	47.	Madhure.
	48.	Devagere.
	49.	Guttikatte.
	50.	Kabbala.
Davangere.	51.	Davangere.
	52.	Yerragunte.
	53.	Doddabudihal.
	54.	Chikkabudihal.
	55.	Devarahatti.
	56.	Kadlabal.
	57.	Malagondnahalli.
	58.	Puttaganahalli.
	59.	Betur.
	59.	Mayakonda.
	61.	Doddabathi.
	62.	Avaragere.
	63.	Kallappanahalli.
	64.	Anagod.

Harihar.

65. Harihar.
66. Hanagavadi.
67. Nagenahalli.
68. Thimmalapura.
69. Rajenhalli.
70. Karlahalli.
71. Kodihalli.
72. Kakkergola.
73. Kondajji.
74. Ragimasalvadi. (Frontier British village).
75. Kenchenahalli.
76. Ganganarsi.
77. Halasabal.

Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

No. 197 / 9 statements + one report

Office of the City Municipal Council,

Bangalore dated the 11th January 15th

9471

From

Dewan Bahadur Rajasabha Bhushana
K.P.Puttanna Chetty, Esquire, C.I.E.,
Honorary President, Municipal Council,
Bangalore City.

Med
52-18
85

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.G.11841-4 dated 17th December 1918 calling for the submission of a final report regarding the recent Epidemic of Influenza, I have the honor to report as follows:-

2 The disease appeared in a mild form in July last and after a period of slow incubation, it reappeared in a virulent form and assumed serious proportions from about the 1st October 1918, and continued for fully 6 weeks and about the end of November, it disappeared entirely.

3 At their Meeting held on the 5th October 1918, the City Municipal Council recognised that the so called "Mysterious Fever" of Bombay had been in Bangalore and had already obtained a firm foothold on the large population and passed proceedings suggesting the measures that should at once be adopted. Statistics compiled on the 6th and 7th October 1918, as ordered in these Resolutions, showed that there were about 10,000 persons suffering from Influenza by that time.

4 To combat this disease, relief parties were organised to distribute Conji and Medicines to the very doors of the sick, irrespective of Caste and Creed, which fact has already been reported to the Government.

5 As the existing Medical Institutions in the City including both the Victoria Hospital and Saint Marthas, could not cope with the work on account of increased attendance in the Out-patient Department

W.D. C241—GPB—6,00,000—19-5-16—S.

From The Honorary President Municipal Council Bangalore City.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore Bangalore.

Dated 11th
Despatched 15th } January 1919.

Received

General No. 197 / & Ch Sec'y
No.

Enclosure No. Jen 33129

7 JAN 1919

Submitting the final report with regard to the Influenza Epidemic in the City.

Jan
Mulz/1/19
5 7th

Department, the Senior Surgeon detailed Medical Students to each of the Dispensaries in the City and Extensions to compound and dispense Medicines. An ample supply of Medicines was made to all Medical Institutions in the City. Thymol in solution, Cough Powders and Eucalyptus Oil were freely distributed amongst the suffering public and a Central Depot was opened for this purpose at the Government Anna Chatram. Thanks to the Volunteers and the members of the Relief Parties who did yeoman service in this direction, the Conji and Medicines were taken to the very doors of the suffering people.

6 Special arrangements were made to distribute 800 blankets, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja, in deserving cases of patients badly suffering from Pneumonic complications.

7 A special temporary Hospital was opened under canvas, in the City Municipal Gardens on the 30th October 1918, with the necessary equipments of drugs and appliances to accommodate 75 in-patients. Provision was also made by putting up extra tents, if the existing beds were found insufficient. Separate arrangements were made there, for examination and treatment of out-patients as well. The Staff consisted of a Medical Officer in charge, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, six fully trained European Nurses and a proportionate number of menial staff. Expert professional advice was received at the hands of the Senior Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr.Mylvaghanam, the Visiting Medical Officer of the Hospital. The total out-patients' attendance was 1062, the average being 32.2 per day and the in-patients who were admitted there, were 198, the average being 6.1 per day. 144 were discharged cured or 72% of the total number admitted. 54 died or 27% of the total admissions. Of these 54 deaths 23 died soon after their admission as they were brought in a moribund condition.

8 Before the opening of the temporary Influenza Hospital, a special Influenza Ward opened and was attached to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital on the Magadi Road and Influenza patients were admitted there from the 16th October 1918. In all 73 admissions were made with 43 deaths; the remaining 30 were discharged cured. The percentage of death being 58.8 and the cures 41.2 of the total admissions. Of the 7

admissions

admissions 34 came in a moribund condition and died within 24 hours of their admission. By Government Order, no Influenza patients were admitted there from the 6th November 1918. In fact, the Ward was opened only for 21 days. There were no Influenza in-patients undergoing treatment since the 1st December 1918.

9 To meet the extra work of this Ward, two Male Warders, two Female Warders and two Toties were temporarily employed. A Municipal Midwife was also told off for duty. An additional Sub Assistant Surgeon was placed in charge of this Ward under the permanent incumbent of the Institution. The Health Officer, who is the Superintendent of the Hospital, was temporarily relieved of this charge and was placed in charge of medical treatment of Patients in the 2nd Division (Balepet Division) in addition to his other duties. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Institutions were visiting the sick in their respective Divisions both in the mornings and evenings.

10 On a rough calculation, it was ascertained that something like 40,000 people were laid up during the Epidemic. Total mortality due to Influenza was 2074; Of which 931 were males and 1143 females. In other words, Influenza had levied its heavy toll on about 1.9% of the population as per recent census.

The following points are worth mentioning:-

Amongst the Christians there were 112 deaths of which 47 were males and 65 females.

Amongst the Mahomedans there were 273 deaths of which 114 were males and 159 females.

Amongst the Hindus 1689 fatalities were registered; 770 being males and 919 females.

It is observed that more females succumbed to this fell disease than males.

If we take different ages into consideration, the highest mortality was recorded among Christians between 10 to 15 years; Mahomedans 15 to 20 years and Hindus 20 to 25 years. The disease carried away 2.7 % of the Christian population, 2.08 of the Mahomedans and 1.9% of the Hindus.

Amongst the females of all classes the highest mortality was between

the

the ages of 10 to 15.

On the 25th October 1918 the highest daily mortality was reached viz 142 deaths

During the 4th week of the Epidemic the heaviest mortality, viz 746 was recorded. The mortality wave gradually increased from 105 in the 1st week, 322 in the 2nd week, 618 in the 3rd week and during the 4th week to 746. Then it gradually diminished during the 5th week and the disease disappeared day by day till 30th November 1918, when the last Influenza death was reported.

12 The statements A to D showing the Influenza deaths and total mortality during the months of October and November are herewith appended along with the statements of Influenza deaths amongst the different classes according to age and sex.

13 Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs.10,000/- for starting and working a temporary Hospital for the treatment of Influenza cases. The expenditure incurred in this connection was Rs.9682-11-3 as per abstract statement E enclosed.

14 Government in their Order No.G.98-102 dated 12th October 1918 directed that relief measures should be started to combat the disease and the action taken by the Municipality has already been brought to the notice of Government in a report (copy enclosed) forwarded with my letter No.156 dated 10th December 1918. In this connection a sum of Rs.9429-13-3 has been spent as shown in the annexed statement F.

15 Out of the above cost, a sum of Rs.4355-6-0 has been recouped by the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore in accordance with the above Government Order and bills aggregating Rs.5074-7-3 have been forwarded and are pending adjustment with him.

16 A statement G showing the articles purchased for the use of the Influenza Hospital is enclosed. Of these articles some have become unserviceable, perished or lost during use and the remaining articles as shown in the statement H are kept in stock. No articles have yet been sold as most of them can be made use of in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital and would not fetch any good price if sold by auction. Chairs and other articles of furniture as shown in the list I can however be sold but it would be better to make use

of

of them for any Government Department.

17. Articles borrowed from the Medical Stores etc., have been returned and the tents kindly lent by the several Departments for the use of the Influenza Hospital were all duly returned by the beginning of December 1918.

18. In the present circumstances of the Municipality, which has to incur heavy expenditure in connection with the City Improvement works and other charges incidental to Influenza and dearness of foodstuffs, I request that the whole cost of the Influenza Hospital may kindly be borne by Government as already requested in my letter No.151 dated 27th November 1918. Govt have promised the fullest help in this direction.

19. I may state that the Municipality contributed a sum of Rs.800/ to the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore, which undertook to distribute Rice and Ragi rations to the convalescent poor, after the distribution of the Conji had ceased.

20. In conclusion it is my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government the very good work done by Mr.R.Subba Rao, Chief Officer, who helped me in organising and conducting the relief measures and in starting the Influenza Hospital at very short notice, aided by the Health Officer, Dr.Fernandes. The services rendered by the public and by the younger generation of Volunteers and Scouts are detailed in the printed report which I submitted to Government with my letter No.156 dated 10th December 1918.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W.H. Nicholl

Honorary President.

Statement A.

Statement showing the number of Influenza deaths and total mortality in the city of Rangalore for the month of October'

Date.	Influenza		Total mortality	
	Deaths	Total deaths	Total deaths	Total
1.10.18.	1	1	15	15
2.10.18.	4	5	18	33 ✓
3.10.18.	4	9	23	56 ✓
4.10.18.	4	13	23	79 ✓
5.10.18.	3	16	26	105 ✓
6.10.18.	6	22	30	135 ✓
7.10.18.	15	37	31	166 ✓
8.10.18.	14	51	31	197 ✓
9.10.18.	23	74	39	236 ✓
10.10.18.	24	98	36	272 ✓
11.10.18.	53	151	67	339 ✓
12.10.18.	67	218	88	427 ✓
13.10.18.	56	274	76	503 ✓
14.10.18.	63	337	78	581 ✓
15.10.18.	72	409	92	673 ✓
16.10.18.	68	477	90	763 ✓
17.10.18.	69	546	88	851 ✓
18.10.18.	82	628	96	947 ✓
19.10.18.	84	712	98	1045 ✓
20.10.18.	96	808	109	1154 ✓
21.10.18.	84	892	102	1256 ✓
22.10.18.	69	961	89	1345 ✓
23.10.18.	76	1037	89	1434 ✓
24.10.18.	82	1119	101	1535 ✓
25.10.18.	120	1239	142	1677 ✓
26.10.18.	100	1339	114	1791 ✓
27.10.18.	83	1422	95	1886 ✓
28.10.18.	70	1492	86	1972 ✓
29.10.18.	66	1558	76	2048 ✓
30.10.18.	67	1625	85	2133 ✓
31.10.18.	66	1691	81	2214 ✓
Total —		1691 ✓		2214

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George.

Statement B.

Statement showing the number of Influenza deaths and total mortality in the City of Bangalore for the month of November 18

Date.	Influenza.		Total mortality	
	Deaths	Total deaths 1917	Total deaths	Total for November 18
1.11.18.	52	1743	60	60
2.11.18.	42	1785	51	111
3.11.18.	28	1813	33	144
4.11.18.	27	1840	37	181
5.11.18	17	1857	25	206
6.11.18	28	1885	39	245
7.11.18	24	1909	32	277
8.11.18	18	1927	24	301
9.11.18	15	1942	20	321
10.11.18	19	1961	28	349
11.11.18	12	1973	17	366
12.11.18	7	1980	17	383
13.11.18	10	1990	23	406
14.11.18	16	2006	23	429
15.11.18	8	2014	13	442
16.11.18	9	2023	13	455
17.11.18	14.	2037	21	476
18.11.18	12	2049	18	494
19.11.18	3	2052	8	502
20.11.18	4	2056	12	514
21.11.18	-	2056	7	521
22.11.18	7	2063	14	535
23.11.18	3	2066	11	546
24.11.18	1	2067	9	555
25.11.18	1	2068	9	564
26.11.18	-	2068	6	570
27.11.18		2068	13	583
28.11.18	4	2072	15	598
29.11.18	-	2072	11	609
30.11.18	2	2074	9	618
Total	383	2074		618

15th January 1919.

Compiled

for Health Officer, Bangalore City

Statement C.

Statement Showing the No of Deaths from Influenza among different Classes in the City of Bangalore for the month of November 1918

	Total Deaths		Under 1 year		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25–30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 & above		Total
Months	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Christians																									
Nov 18	9	17			1			1	4	4	3	4		2		4	1	1		1					26
Mahomedans																									
Nov 18	19	36	1		1		3	2	7	5	4	13	1	8	1	3	1	3		2					55
Hindus																									
18	138	164	4	7	13	11	19	15	22	27	26	31	22	27	16	16	7	13	6	8	2	6	1	3	302
	166	217	5	7	15	11	22	18	33	36	33	48	23	37	17	23	9	17	6	11	2	6	1	3	383
	931	1143	17	25	76	83	120	134	130	160	120	168	145	147	126	157	75	99	53	83	44	58	25	29	2074

Bangalore City Municipal Council
Dated 15-4-1919.

Norton. President,
City Municipal Council, Bangalore

Statement D.

Statement Showing the No of Deaths from Influenza among different Classes in the City of Bangalore for the month of October 1918.

Months	Total Deaths		under 1 year		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15-20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		above 60.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
													Christians												
Oct 18.	38	48		2	3	4	4	7	7	5	8	3	5	6	3	7	3	6	2	3	2	3	1	2	86
													Mohomedans												
Oct 18.	95	123	2	4	12	14	14	19	10	15	14	17	16	19	12	18	5	10	3	4	5	2	2	1	218
													Hindus												
Oct 18.	632	755	10	12	46	54	80	90	80	104	65	100	101	85	94	109	58	66	42	65	35	47	21	23	1387
	765	926	12	18	61	72	98	116	97	124	87	120	122	110	109	134	66	82	47	72	42	52	24	26	1691

Bangalore City Municipal Council
Dated 15-4-1919.

for Hon. President
City Municipal Council
Bangalore

Statement C.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure incurred in Connection with the Temporary influenza Hospitals

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Paid for the construction and fitting up of the Hospital	499 8 -
2	Paid for the supply of furniture and other fittings for the Hospital	6100 5 -
3	Paid for the diet articles purchased and utilized for the Hospital	668 5 11
4	Establishment charges paid	2303 14 3
5	Contingent charges paid	110 10 1
	Total Rupees	9682 11 3

Bangalore city
Dated 15th January 1919.

for Honorary President
City Municipal Council

Statement - 79

Abstract Statement of Expenditure incurred on account of Relief measures for the Influenza Epidemic.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount			
1.	Paid for Medicines purchased and utilized	4443	11	3	✓
2	Paid for Conji diet supplied to the patients	3174	7	0	✓
3.	Paid for Cart hire transport &c.	1424	14	2	✓
4	Paid for burial charges of dead bodies	237	.	.	✓
5	Paid for printing pamphlets and advertisement charges	149	12	.	✓
	Total Rupees →	9429	13	3	✓

Bangalore City
Dated 15th January 1919

Countersigned
[illegible]

Municipal Commissioner
For Honorary President
City Municipal Council
Bangalore

Statement. G.

List showing the articles purchased for the temporary Influenza Hospital, Bangalore City.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Number purchased.	Value. Rs.	a	p.
1.	Easy chairs.	2	36	0	0
2.	Chairs.	6	48	0	0
3.	Benches.	6	66	0	0
4.	Office tables.	4	66	0	0
5.	Teak wood boxes with locks.	2	36	0	0
6.	Big locks.	6	12	0	0
7.	Suits (one bleached coat, one turban and one trouser)	24	288	0	0
8.	Bamboo charpais or cots.	100	450	0	0
9.	Beds.	125	750	0	0
10.	Pillows.	125	125	0	0
11.	Bed sheets.	250	500	0	0
12.	Mill Blankets.	50	350	0	0
13.	White Blankets.	25	194	0	0
14.	Kamblies.	75	187	8	0
15.	Towels.	124	93	0	0
16.	Puncheys.	200	300	0	0
17.	White coats for men.	125	437	8	0
18.	White sadies.	75	337	8	0
19.	White jackets for ladies.	149	447	0	0
20.	Coloured sadies for servants.	24	120	0	0
21.	White shirts.	24	84	0	0
22.	Huricane lamps.	25	100	0	0
23.	Dinner sets.	200	300	0	0
24.	Basins with stand.	12	120	0	0
25.	Commodes.	2	30	0	0
26.	Buckets.	14	30	8	0
27.	Earthen plates.	100	3	2	0
28.	English Tea spoons.	6	3	0	0
29.	Stretchers.	2	20	0	0
30.	Feeding cups.	6	6	0	0
31.	Tin Chamboos.	30	3	12	0

Serial No.	Particulars.	Number Purchased	Value.		
32.	Bed pans.	18.	90	0	0
33.	Big bell.	1	18	0	0
34.	Big enamelled jugs.	25	87	8	0
35.	Big boiler.	1	60	0	0
36.	Small China jugs.	12	21	0	0
37.	Stool	1	3	0	0
38.	Barrel jars.	11	24	12	0
39.	Barrel jars (Big)	4	15	0	0
40.	Iron tub with cover.	2	12	0	0
41.	Sikri Iron.	2	10	0	0
42.	Tins.	12	6	0	0
43.	Watering cans.	2	3	8	0
44.	Green shades for Electric lights.	12	12	0	0
45.	Teak wood screens.	4	100	0	0
		Total-	6006	10	0

For Hon :President.

Hospitals State Settings - furniture etc.

Of the Temporary influenza Hospital

Serial No	Name of Articles	Used	New	Total	Remarks
	Furniture.				
1	Easy chairs Rattan N°	2		2	✓
2	Stool Teakwood small	1		1	✓
3	Screens, wooden with bamboo mats fitted	4		4	✓
4	Basin. Trapad Stands	12		12	✓
5	Cole-Jungle wood coir rope	50		50	✓
6	" Bamboo	50		50	✓
	Settings				
1	Enamelled Milk jugs (large)	7	3	10	✓
2	" Medium	11		11	✓
3	" Small	2	2	4	✓
4	" Plates small	25	174	199	✓
5	" Cup small	7	190	197	✓
6	Deity Lanterns	9	11	20	✓
7	Porelin Milk jugs (small)		11	11	✓
8	Glass Tumblers (large)	8	15	23	✓
9	" Medium	13	94	107	✓
10	" Small		18	18	✓
11	" Medium coloured	1	12	13	✓
12	Bed pans without Covers (tin)	14	5	19	✓
13	Urinal tin	12	6	18	✓
14	Tin pots about ¼ Srs measure	16	14	30	✓
15	Metal Bell (large)	-	1	1	✓

16	Porcelain feeding Cupes (large)	3	.	3	✓
17	" " Small	3	.	3	✓
18	" Spoons	4	.	4	✓
19	Brushes ~~and~~ Nail	3	.	3	✓
20	Dirty Linen drums metal	2	.	2	✓
21	Dirty Lanterns with broken chimney	2	.	2	✓
22	" without	1	.	1	✓
23	Earthen Mallays	.	60	60	✓
24	Buckets zinck (large)	4	.	4	✓
25	Buckets Zinc (Small)	7	2	9	✓
26	Bed pans with Covers (Tin)	5	"	5	✓
27	Stretchers with Canvas	2	.	2	✓
28	Irrigators Zinc with rubber Tubes only	2	.	2	✓
29	" with Nozzel and Stop cock	1	.	1	✓
30	water Cans (tin)	2	.	2	✓
31	Kettle (tin)	1	.	1	✓
32	Saucepan large (Tin)	1	.	1	✓
33	" Small	1	.	1	✓
34	Iron Sikri	2	.	2	✓
35	Commodes with pans	2	.	2	✓
36	Brooms Cocoanut	5	2	7	✓
37	Castor oil Bob Small	.	2	2	✓
38	Hyeal tins empty	7	.	7	✓
39	Coffee powder Tins (empty)	23	.	23	✓
40	Kerosine oil Bottles	14	.	14	✓
41	" Tin (empty)	1	.	1	✓
42	Enamelled Basins	12	.	12	✓
43	Hot water Boiler with Iron Stand & Brass Cock		1	1	✓
44	Brass Locks with Iron duplicate Keys	6	.	6	✓
45	Cotton ropes	2	.	2	✓

Bangalore city
Dated 15/1/19

Certified for Honorary President
with Final Comments

Statement A

List of articles that can be disposed of by Sale or otherwise.

Serial No	Description	No.
1	Easy Chairs	2
2	Chairs	6
3	Benches	6
4	Office Tables	4
5	Teakwood Boxes with Locks	2
6	Big Locks	6
7	Bamboo charpais or ~~Cot~~ Matting with rope ~~cord~~	100
8	Hurican Lamps	25
9	Dinner Sets	197
10	Basin with Stand	12
11	Commodes	2
12	Buckets	9
13	English Tea Spoons	4
14	Big Enamelled Jugs	25
15	Bed Pans	18
16	Big Boiler	1
17	Jars big & small	15
18	Teakwood Screen	4

Bangalore City
Dated 13th January 1919

Yours
for Honorary President
City Municipal Council
Bangalore

A brief report on the relief work organized during the Influenza Epidemic of October and November 1918 in Bangalore City.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasant duty to lay before you, a brief history of the origin, growth and termination of the Influenza relief work in the City, organized under the auspices of the Bangalore City Municipality. The terrible scourge has abated and it is only right that a report shewing what steps were adopted to check its ravages, the agency employed for the purpose and the lessons that the illness has impressed on us should be submitted to you, who were so closely associated in combating the Epidemic. At their meeting held on the 5th October 1918, the City Municipal Council recognised that the so-called ' mysterious fever' of Bombay had been in our midst, that indeed it had already obtained a firm foot-hold on the population and passed proceedings suggesting the measures that should at once be adopted. Statistics compiled on the 6th and 7th October 1918 as ordered in these resolutions, shewed that there were about 10,000 persons suffering from Influenza by that time. It had become known that in several house-holds owing to the numerous cases of illness there were none to tend the sick. It had become common knowledge that the Hospitals and Dispensaries were working under an enormous strain, that the doors of Chemists' shops and Vaidyasalas were crammed with customers and that our poorer classes when ill and unable to leave home, had next to no chance of securing any sort of treatment or even of providing themselves with any sort of nourishment. It was our good fortune that at this critical juncture Dewan Bahadur Raja Sabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., was at our head to guide us,—an officer who had calmly faced the panic of the worst days of Plague and whose vast experience rendered it comparatively easy for him to handle the several strings of large organizations. I say this, Sir, in no spirit of personal flattery to you ; for, the same sentiments have been conveyed to you from higher—far higher quarters.

The anxious state of Public Health necessitated the Hon. President obtaining permission to cancel his trip to Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars. Under his orders, I convened a meeting in the Municipal Office on the 10th October 1918, of the Municipal Councillors and other citizens interested in social work to organize measures of relief, and if the gathering was small to begin with, I am glad it contained the nucleus of elements that multiplied abundantly in a short time. Those present offered not only their personal service but also promised to enlist volunteers to the task. Our friend and fellow citizen Mr. B. Chinnaswami Chetty, Municipal Councillor of the 2nd Division not only offered a sum of Rs. 500 to start relief work with, but promised to bear the entire expenditure connected with the

mitigation of suffering in that Division. The City was divided into several blocks, and small parties appointed for each block, each in charge of a Superintendent. The measures resolved upon were a house-to-house survey of sickness and of need and the free supply of medicine and of conji to people who had none to look after them. At the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the internal administration of the drug known as Thymol prepared out of the ajwan seeds grown in India, both as a routine treatment and as a prophylactic was decided upon. The house-to-house survey by the relief parties commenced on the 11th October 1918 and the distribution of medicine and of conji on the 12th October 1918. The Government Anna Chattram near the Municipal Garden was fixed as the Central issuing station, wherefrom the relief parties obtained their supplies and proceeded to their Divisions.

The relief workers that started on the 12th October morning were small in number, consisting of a few Municipal Councillors and Missionary Gentlemen, a few members of the Ghokale League and of the Amateur Dramatic Association and of a few students. Gradually their numbers grew till during the height of the Epidemic, there were 55 parties numbering 218 workers exclusive of Municipal officials. I shall not take up your time in detailing the names of the persons forming the several parties, as all that information together with the different centres wherein the parties were working will be found in the Appendix to this report. I may however be permitted to mention that the largest number of Superintendents came from the Gokhale League, the Amateur Dramatic Association which cancelled its trip to Mysore for the purpose, the Wesleyan and London Missions at Bangalore, The Young Mens' Christian Association, The National High School, The Central College, The Government Collegiate High School, The Civic and Social Progress Association and the Municipal Council. Led by them followed a large body of students—including those from the Vokkaligar Sangha, the Veerasaiva Students' Hostel and the City Boy Scout organization.

People in the City have now been quite familiar with the spectacle of our volunteer with his pockets stuffed with medicine and conji-cans slung to his bicycle handle-bars and going from door to door making enquiries. The amount of pitiable suffering that came to light during the volunteers' itineration is too harrowing and bears no telling. In numerous house-holds every one was down and none left to either prepare food or fetch medicine. In others, with the bread winners dead, the mothers and children were moaning with the illness. Instances where dead bodies could not be removed either owing to sickness of friends or of want of assistance in men or money frequently came to notice In all such cases instant help was rendered by the relief parties. I am informed on all hands that it has been the good fortune of our volunteers to have been blessed not only for the tangible assistance carried by them but also on account of the reassurance and courage resulting from their daily enquiries.

Early during the campaign the very large number of sick people in several house-holds who could not be properly taken care of as well as familiarity with the mode of propogation of the illness through polluted air, decided on our endeavouring to remove specially bad cases to the new camp opposite the Magadi Road Plague Hospital. The place had been newly built, the public water supply had been laid on and we had made arrangements to light the place. The unsavoury odour of the neighbourhood however was borne upon us and the Government accordingly decided to open a new Temporary Influenza Hospital. The Sanitary Commissioner was indeed from the beginning in favor of what may be called open air Hospitals connected with the several Municipal Dispensaries of the City. From the administrative point of view, however, it was easier to put up, equip and man one large Hospital instead of many, and the Municipal Garden, the centre of our relief activities was selected for the purpose. You are all aware that no expenditure was spared in order to ensure that the Hospital came into instant existence, when once its opening was decided on. The Hospital was opened on 30th October 1918 and before it was 3 days old the number of inpatients had risen to 45. There have been till now 188 admissions into the Hospital with 99 discharged cured, 24 discharged otherwise and 51 dead. There are still 14 patients under treatment. There was an out-patient department and considering that the total attendance here between the 30th Oct. and the 22nd Nov. 18 has been 347 the popularity of the Institution is beyond question. I should not forget to mention the great strain under which the Medical Officers of the several Local Fund Dispensaries were all along working The Senior Surgeon in Mysore had been good enough to place pupils from the Medical School at their disposal to assist in compounding work. In spite of this assistance, it was no easy task for the medical men in charge of these Dispensaries to attend to the large number of cases coming to the Hospital on the one hand and responding to the innumerable calls from patients at their own homes on the other. On the 25th October 1918 the Senior Surgeon, systematized this, fixing definite hours for work in Hospitals and for itineration. The special feature indeed of this last order was that the itineration was to be amidst the poorer homesteads to see serious cases brought to notice by the relief parties. It is needless to say that our relief parties took the fullest advantage of this and I have had few dissentient notes amidst the general chorus of praise coming in from all quarters regarding the exceedingly wearisome nature of the work that fell to the lot of our medical men. I should not forget to mention either, the praise-worthy manner in which the St Martha's Hospital, the Convent of Mary at Chamarajapet and the several Unani Dispensaries and Vaidyasalas throughout the City attended to the treatment of the sick. On the 26th October 1918 the Senior Surgeon deputed a Lady Medical Officer for itineration work assisted by the relief parties. Most of you are familiar with the arduous nature of her duties and I need not specify them here.

All these measures however, gentlemen, came into being at a comparatively late stage, the brunt of the work during

the early weeks of the Epidemic falling upon the relief parties. From the beginning, the demand for medicine was so heavy and so incessant that the firm that undertook to put up medicine in a form suitable for distribution was about to fail us. A band of 20 young men captained by my friends Messrs. K. S. Krishna Iyer and P. Kodanda Rao was formed who in addition to the usual relief work during mornings, attended during noons to preparing medicine, putting on labels, preparing packets and to the thousand and one details connected with getting ready all the medicinal requirements of the following day. In the issue of the *Karnataka* dated 30-10-18 there was a contribution from which I cull the following extract:—"When I pulled out a curtain in a certain Medical shop one afternoon, I was filled with pleasant surprise to see a troop of young friends engaging themselves in all sorts of ways, filtering, labelling, bottling, corking etc. I can never forget the sight of a Tutor of a College sitting on a heap of corks in desperate enthusiasm to find out suitable corks for half ounce bottles, as well as the sight of an M.A. [Hons.] squatting on the floor pasting labels." This is a statement, gentlemen, the correctness of which I can vouch for, having every evening peeped in at this self same place and witnessed the self same spectacle. In fact I remember one evening a long-suffering volunteer resolutely declined to continue the work the following day unless he was given a seat other than a bag of corks! A total quantity of about 6¼ lacs of doses of Thymol, 3898 packets of Epsom salt and 8334 packets of cough powders for internal administration and 1500 ounces of Eucalyptus oil for external application were distributed through our volunteer agency. A total quantity of altogether nearly 40,000 seers of conji was issued from the Government Anna Chattram and distributed by the volunteers throughout the Divisions. In the first instance, we started transporting conji by hand. As our field of operations extended, we employed bullock gharies and jutkas. Later, came the commodious motor car lent for relief work on behalf of the Amateur Dramatic Association by Mr.T V.Krishna Iyengar to whom our best thanks are due. When the relief operations were in full swing, there were two Government cars, Mr. Krishna Iyengar's private car, a hired car, a large number of carriages, jutkas, carts and bicycles innumerable, some transporting conji, others carrying relief parties with or without medical men and yet others conveying the sick to Hospital. During the height of the Epidemic a minimum number of 6000 persons were daily undergoing the Thymol treatment and at least 3000 persons daily in receipt of our conji doles. I have made large allowance for wastage before arriving at these figures. The munificience of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore enabled the relief parties distributing 800 blankets for the most needy amongst the sick that came to their notice.

With regard to the action of Thymol there has practically been unanimity of opinion with regard to the beneficial action of the drug for the complaint I have not at my disposal, very accurate statistics shewing the stage at which treatment was taken up, the duration of treatment in indiv-

dual cases etc., though printed diary forms had been supplied to all relief parties, which were to be daily filled up from registers maintained by them. I have received 348 diaries from relief parties and from the remarks against the column "opinion with regard to action of Thymol" have compiled the following :—

In 124 diaries the columns are left blank.

In 2 diaries the columns shew "70 per cent cured."

In 10 diaries the columns shew "patients improving."

In 2 diaries the columns shew "beneficial but causes purging."

In 2 diaries the columns shew "efficacious at the first stage in all cases: successful in some cases in the second stage: unsuccessful in the last stage."

In 4 diaries the columns shew "ತುಂಬಾಗುಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ."

In 2 diaries the columns shew "stops vomiting."

In 21 diaries the columns shew "very effective in early stages: something else needed in complicated cases."

In 21 diaries the columns shew "fever stops: cough continues."

In 18 diaries the columns show "fever stops."

In 24 diaries the columns shew "making good progress."

In 44 diaries the columns shew "satisfactory."

In 29 diaries the columns shew "effective."

In 45 diaries the columns shew "very effective."

I might perhaps mention that the columns are left blank in several instances owing to the effect not having been definitely established to the satisfaction of the observer or to an opinion having been given at a very near date. Opinion like this from numerous observers like Rev. D. A. Rees, Rev. G. Wilkins, Mr. S. Venkataranga Iyengar, Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa and Father P. M. Briand who have treated a large number of people and kept a careful watch over their cases is conclusive of the useful nature of the drug—at any rate at the early stages of the illness.

There may of course be difference of opinion with regard to the effecacy of the measures we adopted or the extent to which they proved equal to the occasion. But there can be no two opinions with regard to the whole-heartedness and sincerity of purpose with which the volunteer organization was animated. Old and young alike tramped through the streets in the hot afternoons, the private business concerns of several of our volunteers were disorganized, they bore alike a considerable measure of physical strain, numbers of them had in addition to the relief work to attend to their regular routine duties in diverse capacities and some of them fell ill though happily they recovered; but there was no dissatisfaction: there was no murmur: even the work of guarding the Influenza Hospital Camp was cheerfully taken up by shifts of 54 Boy Scouts both by day and by night under our friend Mr. B. K. Ramprasad.

I should not forget to mention the names of a few of the private gentlemen who also directed their charity towards feeding the sick. Mr. Marappa of the Vokkaligara Sangha prepared at his own cost and distributed 7800 seers of conji from the 24th Oct. to 15th November 1918. Messrs. Govinda Sahuji and Ramalingappa took up similar service in the 2nd and 4th divisions of the city respectively. The Amateur Dramatic Association went one step further and endeavoured to issue rations to convalescents, who on the one hand had passed the conji stage and on the other were still too weak to earn their daily livelihood. The relief workers distributed tickets and on such tickets, nearly 11,400 seers of Ragi and 2000 seers of Rice were issued to deserving subjects in 7 depots between the 3rd and 19th Nov. 1918.

I might perhaps be pardoned if I mentioned the earnest services rendered by Municipal subordinates of all ranks and grades at this juncture. Some of them caught ill and died. Almost all shared in the general illness and but few escaped domestic calamity of one shape or another. Yet they held on, taking up whatever duties were assigned, no matter how tiresome or how remote from their legitimate sphere of work. I feel I ought to gratefully testify to this on this occasion.

But on the general volunteer, this was no obligatory duty as on some of us and no expenditure of funds could have secured all this assistance which has been a labour of love and brotherliness. Men in almost all walks of life took part in the work. I need only instance veterans like Messrs. H. Ramayya, S. Venkataranga Iyengar and M. S. Puttanna, businessmen like Messrs. B. K. Garudachar, K. S. Krishna Iyer, P. Munibasappa B. Usman Khan and D. Adeppa, Officers like Messrs. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, R. Venkatanaranappa and N. Narasimhamurti, Advocates like Messrs. M. Krishna Murthi S. Venkatachaliengar and C. V. Narasimha Iyengar, the members of the several associations I have already specified in the earlier part of the report, numerous officials, a large body of students, several Police Constables and others in yet humbler walks of life too numerous to mention,—who have all joined hands and assisted wholeheartedly in the task of amelioration of human suffering. In a speech delivered in this Hall seven days ago, the Dewan Sir M. Visvesvaraya said as follows :—"Our meed of praise is due to the Presidents of the two City Municipalities and Deputy Commissioners, to the many officers and subordinates of the Revenue and Medical Departments, and particularly to the numerous public men who came forward to assist Government and the Municipal authorities and gave freely of their money, time, and energy. Nor should I omit to mention the enthusiasm of the younger generation—students and other volunteers—who showed such a fine spirit of unselfish service in carrying food and medicines to the very doors of the poor and the needy, without any regard to the risks they were running." This generous tribute to our humble work cannot but be most gratifying.

We have witnessed and passed through great suffering. There has been a most regrettable loss of life. There has

been disorganization of business involving considerable financial loss. At every turn scarcity of food, panic and uncertainty of life have stared us in the face. Painful as all these have been, there is yet a bright side to the picture revealing the new spirit of self-help and responsiveness to the calls of civic duty. This is why it is inappropriate to thank you for the self-sacrifice that took no thought of personal risks and the thoroughness that permeated every little act done by you. I will conclude, Gentlemen, with what the Dewan Saheb was pleased to say after inspection of the work of the relief parties on the 25th October last. Speaking to our most worthy President, he said that he had the highest hopes of the rising generation and that the spectacle of the harmonious working of the old with the young, the official with the non-official and the rich with the poor was of the happiest augury for the future of the country. Our satisfaction is therefore in the fact that we had the proud privilege to participate, each in his humble capacity, in this new spirit of the age—a spirit of civic responsiveness when by the peoples united will and effort epidemics will be banished from the country, want diminished and life revealed in an altogether happier setting.

APPENDIX.

Relief Parties Working in the Divisions.

Division	Party.	Area.
I.	Mr. Doningo	Dobbspet, Upparahalli, Munireddypalya.
II.	Mr. Chinnasawmi Chetty	Kilari Road, Rangasawmi Temple Street etc.
	Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar	
	„ S. Hanumiah	
	„ K. V. Veerabhadriah	
	„ C. K. Narasimhia	
	„ Annia	
	„ Sanjeevappa	
	„ Venkataramiah	
	„ Sankappa	
	„ Ranganath	
	„ Subbiah Chetty	
	„ B. N. Yellappa Chetty	
	„ B. K. Ramaswamiengar	
	„ T. Ramanujiengar	
	„ B. R. Veeranagappa	Hospital Road, Kilari Road, Gudumaiyanapet.
	„ B. S. Veerachikkappa	
	„ N. Putturangasami	
	„ B. N. Puttappa	
	„ B. Veeranagappa	
III.	„ K S. Krishna Iyer	
	„ M. Krishnamoorty	
	„ P. Kodanda Rao	
II.	Mr. B. S. Gundu Rao	Laldas Venkataramanaswami Temple Street.
	„ Banaji Seshagiri Rao	Balepet, Balegardi Street, Darji
	„ Subba Rao	pet, Uttaraji Mutt Lane &c.
	„ Ramachandra Rao	Municipal Garden surroundings.
	„ M. Vasudeva Rao	
	„ Nanjundayya	
	„ Gopalnarayan	
	„ C. B. Srinivasa Rao	
	„ M S. Lakshminarasu	
	„ H. V. Varadarajiengar	
III.	Mr. V. Govindaiya	Mill Road, Kemmangundi Road,
	„ A. Narayana Rao	Kurubarpet, Cottonpet, Police
	„ M. R. Narasimiah	Road, Begamudregalli, Darji
	„ V. Sundaram	pet, Gudumianpet, Mamool-
	„ B Narayana Rao	pet, Jamkanpet, Upparpet,
	„ N Sri Ram	Ranasingpet, Police Road,
	„ L. V. Ramaswami	Cheluvodipalya, Akkipet,
	„ B. R. Jayarangappa	Purnavenkata Rao Lane, San-
	„ Ramaiya	thoosapet, Cross lanes between
	„ L. Swami Rao	Akkipet, and Arlepet, Purna
	„ B. S. Krishna Rao	Seshachar lane, Seegebeli
	„ S. M. Inamdar	Hospital Quarters, Jali, Agra-
	„ H. Siddayya	har, New Taragpet, Shiddi-
	„ K. P. Madappa	cutta,
	„ Siddabasiah	
	„ Hanumiah	
	„ Chinnathimmiah	
	„ Shamanna	
	„ Muniappa	
	„ D. Shiddaviriah	
	„ B Gurubasappa	

	Mr. Ramachandrappa	
	„ Suryanarayana Rao	
	„ Narasimhia	
	„ G. L. Naranappa	
	„ M. Lakshmipathi	
	„ Krishnamurti	
	„ Appasami	
	„ C. V. Keshavamoorty	
	„ V. Venkatasubbiah	
	„ Ruddriah	
	„ Tiruvengadam	
	„ B. K Ramprasad	
	„ B. Sreenivasiengar	
	„ B. T. Krishnaiengar	
	„ S. Gurumoorthy	
	„ Sheik Hyder	
	„ S. Narayana Rao	
	„ Ponnusamy Mudaliar	
	„ Venkatasamy	
	„ Lakshmiah Reddy	
	„ B. Vekatasubba Rao	
	„ Ramasastri	
	„ Sampatgiri Rao	
	„ Gururajachar	
	„ T. S. Ahobala Rao	
VI.	Mr. Srinivasalu	Doddamavalli.
	„ Muniveerappa	Chikkamavalli, Upparahalli.
IX.	Mr. S. Rajaiengar	Jakkasanda Village round Tata's Institute.
	„ B. V. Raghavachar	
	„ K. S. Vasudeva Rao	
	„ N. Prahlad	
	„ Dhalipathia	
	„ G. Lakshminarasu	
III.	Mr P. M. Basappa	Southern portion of III Division
	„ Hydersab	
	„ Arasappa Muddappa	
	„ Shankara Rao	
	„ Thirumale	
	„ Budansab	
	„ Nagesha Rao	
III.	Mr. S. V. Venkataramanaiya	Cottonpet.
	„ G. H. Giriappagowda	
	„ D. Venkatasami	
	„ K. G. Venkatappa	
	„ M. B. Byrappa	
	„ Narasojee	
	„ Andanappa	
	„ Papiah	
V.	Rev. G. Wilkins	Cubbonpet 1,2,3, Streets, Villages near Y. M. C. A.
	Mr. N. Amrutaiya	
	„ S. Ebenezer	
	„ J. D. Joseph	
	„ S. Devadatta	
	„ Prabhudass	
	„ Satyashala	
	„ Isiahmark	
	„ H. V. Lakshminarasimha Iyengar	
	„ Veerasangha	
	„ Peter	
V.	Mr. J. D. S. Paul	Cubbonpet, between Avenue Road and London Mission Girls' School.
	„ H. C. Balasundaram	
	„ A. Chendrashekaram	
	„ C. Martin	
	„ Todd	
	„ B. Ramanna	
	„ W. Pitchamuttu	
	„ Amritashanta	

	Mr. H. V. Bhashyam Iyengar	
	„ Anantasayana Reddy	
	„ K. K. Kuravilla	
	„ Nagabhushanam	
	„ N. Sundararaj	
	„ N. Narasimha Moorty	
IV.	Rev. D. A. Rees	
	Mr. N. Surappa	
	„ D Adeppa	
	„ G. Shiddaveerappa	
	„ K. Lakshminarayan	West of Ganigerpet and South of Cubbonpet.
	„ K. Venkatanarayan	
	„ K. Ramanna	
	„ A. N. Chennappa	
	„ Venkataramanaiya	
	„ Muniappa	
	„ V. Ramalingappa	
	„ B. Kavetappa	
	„ J. Annayappa	
	„ G. Guddaiya	
	„ Millanna	
	„ Munisubrayasetti	
	„ B. Krishnamoorti	
	„ G. Shamanna	
	„ V. D. Ramalingappa	
	„ K. Revanna	
	„ Thapsi shamanna	
	„ Chandrasetty	
	„ B. R. Chandappa	
V.	Mr. B. Osmankhan	
VI.	Mr. Y. Rama Rao	Lal-bagh and surroundings.
	„ B. Subrahmanyam	
VI. & VII	Mr. R. Gopalasami Iyer	
	„ B. V. Ramaswami Iyengar	Kalaspalya, Chamarajapet, Madigarpalya.
	„ S. V. Rajam Iyengar	
	„ G. Mukundam Naidu	
	„ S. Suryanarayanan	
	„ N. R. Narasimha Iyengar	
	„ Arasappa	
	„ V. S Ramachandra Rao	
	„ G. H Muddappa	
	„ M. Narayana Rao	
	„ V. L. Ramachendra Rao	
	„ M. M. Srinivasa Rao	
	„ G. Srinivasa Rao	
	„ V. S. Venkataraman	
	„ D'Costa	
	„ D Raghavendra Rao	
	„ Venkoba Rao	
VII.	Mr. H. Ramaiya	Chamarajpet, Gavipur, Fort.
	„ S Venkatachaliengar	
	„ V. Gopalasamiengar	
	„ V. S. Begur	
	„ Chinnappa	
	„ B. S. Nagesha Rao	
	„ Shama Rao	
	„ D. Raja Rao	
	„ D. Rama Rao	
VII.	Father P. M. Briand.	
	Sisters of Mary	
	Mr. Aralappa	
	„ Yokianadan	
	„ Bodi Swaminaden	
	„ Abdul Aziz	
	„ Kajimarian	
	„ Bismalkhan	

VIII.	Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa	Basavangudi.
	„ Beli Srinivasa Rao	
	„ M. S. Puttanna	
	„ L. V. Sreenivasiengar	
	„ K. Bheema Rao	
	„ L. S. Raju	
	„ A Narasaiya	
	„ H. Venkataramanaiya	
	„ K. Krishnashastri	
	„ C. Venkatavaradiengar	
	„ Shama Rao	
IX.	Mr. S. Venkatarangiengar	Malleswaram.
	„ Narasappiah	
	„ Poorna Rao	
	„ K. Venkataramaiya	
	„ C. V. Ramaiya	
	„ Muniswami	
	„ Kala	
	„ Chinnaiya	
	„ Gono Beig	
	„ Cassim	
	„ Mali Muniswami	
	„ R. S. Iyengar	
	„ Sherik Imam	
	„ Venkata	
	„ B. R. Narasimhaiengar	

Volunteers and Scouts that did Patrol duty, day and night, at the Influenza Hospital.

Mr. B. K. Rama Prasad
„ K. S. Krishna Iyer
„ Sampathgiri Rao
„ H. V. Bhashyam
„ K. Narayana Kinni
„ B. T. Krishna Iyengar
„ B. Sreenivasa Iyengar
„ S. Raja Iyengar
„ H. V. Varadaraj Iyengar
„ N. Sree Ramiah
„ B. Narayana Rao
„ A. Narayana Rao
„ Nanjunda Rao
„ S. Kriahnamurti
„ Venkoba Rao
„ C D. Ramachandran
„ L. V. Ramaswamy
„ Jaya Rangappa
„ Rama Sastry
„ M. G. Lakshminarasu
„ S. Narasinga Rao
„ H V. Lakshminarasimha Iyengar
„ M. K. Raja Rao
„ P. Rangaswamy
„ L. Krishnaswami Rao
„ M. R. Narasimiah
„ N. Prahalad
„ S. Vasudeva Rao
„ C. V. Keshava Murty
„ D. A. Rama Rao
„ Sundara Raj
„ S Parthasarathy
„ B. K. Raghavendra Rao
„ K. S. Vasudeva Rao
„ M. Subba Rao
„ B. R Chandrashekar
„ S. Gurumoorthy
„ Gopala Narayan
„ R. Narayan
„ Naga Bhushan
„ R. S. Madhava Rao
„ Madhva Raj
„ V. Sundaram
„ M. Krishnamoorthy
„ K. Krishnamoorthy
„ Srikantan
„ Muddappa
„ K. A. Doraswamy
„ B L. Srihari
„ M. Keshava Rao
„ N. Shama Iyengar
„ Keshava Iyengar
„ Prahlada Rao
„ Sreenivasa Rao
„ G. Lakshminarasu

Irish Press, B. City.

ENC. 2. Vouchers will be sent separately

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MYSORE.

Dated 8th January *1919*.

21607

FROM,

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DIWAN BAHADUR,

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.,

PRESIDENT, CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

MYSORE.

TO,

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire., B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. G.11841-4 dated 17th December 1918 requesting to furnish the Government with a final report regarding the recent epidemic of Influenza, and suggesting the closing of accounts in connection with the relief measures adopted etc., I have the honour to forward herewith a brief report along with a statement of accounts up to the end of December 1918.

2. Relief and other measures in connection with Influenza had to be kept up till the end of December, as mild cases of the disease and old cases in convalescent stage continued throughout the greater part of that month.

3. In the statement of accounts, in support of the expendi-ture incurred, necessary vouchers have been furnished in all but a few cases, and as soon as the other vouchers are received they will be sent on in due course.

4. As per Government Proceedings No. G.98-102 Medical. dated Camp Mysore, 12th October 1918 alloting Rs. 2,500/- a month for this

this City for expenditure in connection with Influenza, Rs. 8,750/- have been drawn from the District Treasury for 3½ months from 15th September. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 9,368-13-8 which is a very small excess of Rs. 618-13-8 over the sanctioned allotment.

5. I have accordingly to request that you may be so good as to obtain the needful sanction for the adjustment of this

I have the honour to be;

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Sivakandaraja

President.

TPR.

FINAL REPORT ON THE RECENT EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA IN MYSORE CITY.

Final report on the recent Epidemic of Influenza in Mysore City.

I. Number of attacks and deaths-

Attacks- A house to house census was taken and it showed that there were in the City 36,550 persons attacked with Influenza- i.e. 47·3 per cent of population were down.

The population of the City is taken as 77,000 for purposes of calculation. This includes the floating population.

Deaths- From the 15th September to end of December 1918, there were 1,296 deaths from Influenza out of a total mortality of 2,283 from all causes. This gives a death rate of 17·3 per mile of population or 1·73 per cent of population.

Case mortality- This works out at 3·5 for every 100 persons attacked. Many mild cases which did not attract notice have been left out of account.

II. Medical relief.

At the height of the Epidemic, there were 47 temporary medicinal depots working, in addition to the permanent medicinal institutions. As the epidemic showed signs of subsidence, depots were reduced in number and they were all closed down in the second week of December.

Over 49,880 patients were given relief by these depots.

III. Nourishment relief.

Kanji was largely distributed in Motor Lorries graciously placed at the disposal of the Municipal Council by His Highness the Maharaja and rations and money doles were distributed through the several honourary and voluntary agencies. In all, over 68,580 destitute sick were given this relief.

When the epidemic showed signs of subsidence, fresh cases having decreased, arrangements were made to supply in lieu of kanji, normal food to the destitute convalescents. 375 seers of rice and 175 seers of ragi were thus distributed free to 378 families.

IV. Free fuel and free burial.

23 poor, were given free cremation and Rs. 133-8-0 were spent towards free burial charges.

V. Conservancy.

Owing to prevalence of sickness amongst the conservancy staff, the work suffered heavily. Rubbish and filth lay unremoved for days. Arrangements therefore had to be made and kept up for the removal of the accumulated rubbish and filth by temporary amani labour and carts. But for such measure, the City would have become an unbearable nuisance.

VI. Epidemic diseases Hospital.

In this institution 101 influenza cases were treated since the 15th September. Out of these 30 died giving a death rate of 29·7 per cent of influenza admissions.

VII. Expenditure.- For the relief measures Rs. 9,368-13-8 were expended. Besides this amount spent out of State funds, some philanthropic gentlemen of the City gave relief to the poor in the shape of free clothing, money doles, cremation and burial charges and free Kanji, to the extent of Rs. 1,500/-.

Apart from all this, splendid Kanji, which served practically one half of the City was also daily supplied from the Palace Khas Bidadi, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Mysore,
9th January 1919.

C. Srikantaraya

President,
City Municipal Council.

ABSTRACT OF INFLUENZA ACCOUNT.

Voucher NO.	Heads under which expenditure was incurred.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Medical charges-			
1.	Incurred by the Health Officer.	Rs. 476- 3- 1		
2.	" by Dr. S.Venkoba Rao	" 175- 0- 2		
3.	" by Messrs. C. Narasimhiah and Settappasiddappa.	305- 9- 6		
4.	" by Hakim Ali Peer	" 143- 0- 0		
5.	" by Mahamed Gous	" 155- 0- 0		
6.	" by Puttaraj Urs	" 104- 7- 3		
7.	" " Esoof Alikhan.	" 45- 0- 0		
8.	" " Chandrabhan Singh	" 50- 0- 0		
9.	Pay of temporary Compounder	39- 4- 5		
10.	Paid to Messrs. Nataraj & Co., Chemists.	" 1,656- 4- 0		
11.	Construction and repair of sheds for influenza patients.	" 949-13- 2	4,099- 9- 7	
	NOURISHMENT CHARGES Etc.			
12.	Incurred by the Health Officer.	" 447- 8- 2		
13.	" by Mr. E. Purushottamananda -giri Gosayi.	894- 5- 0		
14.	" by Mr. Aziz Pasha saheb	902- 0- 1		
15.	" by the Health Officer through Sanitary Inspector Basavalingasetty.	509- 3- 6		
16.	" by the President and other Municipal Councillors.	943-10- 0		
17.	" by the Assistant Surgeon Epidemic diseases Hospital.	219- 2- 1	3,915-12-10	
	CONSERVANCY CHARGES.			
18.	Incurred by the Health Officer.....	501- 3- 9		
19.	" by the Municipal Engineer.	442- 6- 0	943- 9- 9	
	CREMATION & BURIAL CHARGES.			
20.	Incurred by the Health Officer. ...	107-10- 0		
21.	" by the Municipal Engineer.	18- 0- 0		
22.	Cost of Fuel received from the District Forest Officer, Bangalore including Railway charges etc..	231- 8- 6	357- 2- 6	
	Miscellaneous Expenditure.			
23.	Printing and other charges incurred by the President and the Health Officer. ...	52-11- 0	52-11- 0	
		Total Rs.	9,368-13- 8	

Rupees Nine thousand three hundred and sixty eight annas thirteen and pies eight only.

Mysore,

President,
City Municipal Council.

WD 08765- GIB— 79,000—25-2-17—S.

1918-19

21217

From
The Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To
The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Dated 9th January 19
Despatched

Received

RECEIVED
Ch Sec
1918

General No. C 415-
No. 24

Enclosure No. 1

Submits a final report on the recent outbreak of "Influenza" in the Bangalore Dt.

I am
Sir
Your
Obt Servt

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District.

No.... Dated Bangalore, 9th January 1918.

From

P.F.Bowring, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your No.G.9521-8/Med.56-18-52 dated 26th November 1918, calling for a final report in connection with the recent outbreak of influenza, I have the honor to state as follows:-

2. The disease broke out in the early part of October '18 and spread throughout the District in the course of one or two weeks and assumed a most virulent form towards the end of that month. It began to decline in the early part of November and totally subsided by the end of that month. The cause of the outbreak and how the infection spread from place to place in such a short time still await solution. The outbreak commenced in the towns and spread to villages and the whole of the District was affected in varying degrees. The subjoined statement shows the number of attacks and deaths in the District, from which it will be seen that mortality was higher in the Taluks of Magadi and Chennapatna than in the others. Nearly one-fifth of the total population of the District was attacked by the disease and more than one-tenth proved fatal.

Taluk.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Bangalore	3,942	608
Hoskote	9,545	1,836
Devanhalli	14,265	1,516
Dodballapur	25,238	1,588

Taluks.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Nelamangala	20,000	1,500
Magadi	28,113	4,017
Chennapatna	27,061	2,236
Kankanhalli	15,983	1,745
Closepet	8,176	930
Anekal	Information not furnished.	624
Total	152,323	16,600

3. Relief measures.-

The suddenness of the outbreak and the wide area over which the infection had spread made the adoption of suitable relief measures a difficult task. The agency through -- which relief is generally afforded did not itself escape from the disease. In a few instances the medical officers fell sick and efforts made to secure substitutes were in vain. Full use was made of the services of the existing Ayurvedic and Unani Hakims

As soon as it became known that the disease was assuming an epidemic form, people were advised to adopt necessary precautionary measures. Hand bills issued by the Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner were distributed broadcast and their contents were also explained to the people at every opportunity. Before any supply of medicine was available, the use of a preparation from Omum and other drugs was suggested as one of the suitable remedies for checking the disease. Patent medicines were also purchased and supplied in several cases. Latterly when the Sanitary Commissioner suggested the use of 'Thymol solution, an adequate supply of the same was obtained and distributed all over the District. In places where dispensaries were located, the treatment and care of the sick was left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge. In rural

rural areas, this function was undertaken by the local officers with the assistance of non-officials. Committees were formed in several villages to attend to the distribution of medicines and articles of diet, which consisted of soji, sugar and milk. In cases where the patients could not get 'Conji' prepared for themselves, the same was prepared and supplied to them. Poor patients who were in the canvalescent stage and were not in a position to go to work were supplied with small quantities of ragi. About 1215 seers of ragi were distributed among 370 persons in Anekal town. Clothing was also supplied in a few cases.

Preparations had been made to run up sheds near dispensaries to accommodate persons who wished to remain as in-patients but no need was found for this. The -- Inspector General of Education had placed the Anglo-Vernacular school building at Anekal at the disposal of the Amildar for this purpose. The Amildars were authorized to entertain special establishments for the distribution of medicines and articles of diet in accordance with Government order No.190-238/C.B. dated 21st October 1918.

The heavy mortality made it necessary to provide facilities for the cremation and burial of corpses. Every facility was afforded in this task and in a few cases where people were in need of relief, small cash grants were also made.

It has to be said that on the whole everything possible under the circumstances was done to alleviate the suffering of the public.

4. Expenditure:-

Government in their order No.G.103-113/ dated 12th October 1918 allotted a sum of Rs.3,000/- towards the cost of relief measures and this was supple-

supplemented by an additional grant of Rs.2,500/-(Vide order No.G.8235-94 dated 9th November 1918); but the sum actually spent was Rs.1091-2-6 as detailed in the margin. A statement showing the expenditure incurred in each of the Taluks is enclosed.

1.	For purchase of medicines	Rs.96-13-2
2.	For articles of diet	920- 5-2
3.	Clothing to patients	7- 1-0
4.	Interment of paupers	3- 0-0
5.	Establishment	10- 0-0
6.	Miscellaneous	53-15-2
	Total	Rs. 1091- 2 - 6

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

K. Rajamallaiah
Personal Asst.
for Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.
(absent from Station)

Statement Showing the Expenditure incurred in the Bangalore District towards relief measures in connection with Influenza.

No.	Taluk	Purchase of medicines & drugs	Purchase of Articles of diet	Clothing to Patients	Interment of Paupers	Establishment charges	Miscellaneous	Total	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Banga Lore,	13 6 -	67 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*32 6 -	112 12 -	* This expenditure was incurred in the Deputy Commissioner's office on account of Telegrames, Advertising charges &
2	Hoskote,	14 - -	46 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 - 6	69 10 7	
3	Devanahalli	- - -	98 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 - -	
4	Doddaballapur	- - -	50 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 5 -	
5	Nelamangla	- - -	88 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 -	90 2 9	
6	Magadi	27 6 3	119 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 9 10	
7	Channapatna	- - -	156 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 8	160 10 7	
8	Kankanhalli	14 6 3	79 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	94 3 1	
9	Anekal	9 5 -	144 10 -	7 1 -	3 - -	- - -	4 13 -	168 13 -	
10	Closepet	18 5 8	69 7 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	2 3 -	99 15 8	
	Total	96 13 2	920 5 2	7 1 -	3 - -	10 - -	53 15 2	1091 2 6	

Banga Lore
07 8 . 1 . 1919

for Deputy Commissioner,
Banga Lore District.

21043 1918-19.

From

The Deputy Commissioner

Kolar District.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govern-
ment of His Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Dated Kolar, the 7th January 19?

Despatched 7th Jan 1919. Sen

Received 9 JAN 1919

General No. L.F.C. Ref:819/18-19.
No.

Enclosure No. 2 reports and 13 vouchers.

Submitting a Final Report on the Epidemic of Influenza, in the Kolar District, with a detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with the measures for the prevention and cure of the Epidemic together with statistics of attacks and deaths.

9511

med 56-18 86

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.
Dated Kolar, the 6th January 1918.

From

B. Venkoba Rao, Esq., B. A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B. A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

(REPORT ON INFLUENZA)

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 9521-8 med.56-18-52 dated the 26th November 1918 calling for a FINAL REPORT on the EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA in this District, I have the honour to submit herewith a detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with the measures for the prevention and cure of the Epidemic together with statistics of attacks and deaths from the effects of the Epidemic.

2. The disease prevailed in a very virulent and pandemic form affecting almost every village and Town in the District. From the statement enclosed it will be seen that there were 77800 attacks, of which 19,631 proved fatal. The figures under sickness especially in rural areas are only estimated figures, while the number of deaths is only approximately correct. It was not possible to arrive at the accurate figures, the chief reasons being

(i) want of professional opinion for the correct diagnosis of the disease in villages and

(ii) some of the reporting and registering Agencies viz. Patels and Shanbogues being themselves laid up and some succumbing to the fell disease.

Even in Kolar Gold Field which is equipped with an organised establishment of registries and Sanitary Inspectors, it

it was not found possible to get at accurate figures and the Medical Officer of Health reports that "even an approximate figures showing the number of attacks would not give a correct idea of the prevalence of the pandemic as there was a very high proportion of mild attacks with slight fever and catarrhal signs which had not come to the notice of the Public Health Department."

3. The total mortality as now compiled as per recent reports received differs slightly from the figures furnished in the daily and weekly reports already submitted to Government, as shown below:-

Number of Deaths.

Now reported.	and already furnished.	Difference
19,631	14,019.	5612

This difference is stated to be due to the figures of some of the villages effected with the Epidemic, which had been omitted, having now been included in the final reports.

Course of the Epidemic and measures adopted.

4. I have already reported in the weekly reports to Government details as to the course of the Epidemic and the measures adopted for the prevention and cure of the Pandemic. The following is a summary of the same.

5. The Epidemic first made its appearance in Srinivasapur and Mulbagal in July last in a mild form and was treated as ordinary form in the beginning until it assumed a virulent and pandemic form creating alarm and anxiety among the people, It gradually spread from place to place, affecting almost all villages and Towns. The first wave of the Epidemic was mild while the second one which commenced in October 1918, was very severe and the fatalities were then very heavy within its short course of prevalence, of nearly two months that is, October and November 1918.

The Epidemic showed signs of abatement in the latter part of November 1918, and completely subsided, by the end of November 1918. There were a few sporadic cases among the old attacks in Kolar Gold Field.

5. Among the measures adopted for the prevention and cure of the Epidemic, were the following:-

(1) copies of leaflets on the prevention and cure of Influenza and other subsidiary circular instructions and orders issued

issued by the Sanitary Commissioner and Senior Surgeon and by Government, were caused to be published and freely circulated.

(11) Relief Committees were formed for the distribution of medicines and conjee to the poor and suffering sick.

(111) The services of local native Pandits and Hakims were availed of for treating the sick in the affected villages and Towns. The services of boy scouts were also utilised with great advantage in Kolar Town.

(1V) The Hobli Shekdars and Sanitary Inspectors were made the medium for the distribution of medicines and articles of diet in rural parts.

(V) A Motor car was hired and placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar, for itineration work and for facilitating prompt dispensing of medical relief in villages.

(V1) Special accommodation by erecting sheds near the Dispensaries and Hospitals, in Chintamani, Chikballapur, and Robertsonpet, (Kolar Gold Field) was provided for housing the sick for treatment.

(V11) Funds were placed at the disposal of the Local Authorities for expenditure in connection with the measures for the prevention and cure of the Epidemic.

6. Private contributions from Philanthrophic gentlemen in Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta, amounting to R. 327/- and R. 350/- respectively were received for the relief measures and were utilised for the purpose.

7. The two Mission Hospitals in Kolar and Chikballapur Towns admitted freely, as inpatients, people suffering from the Epidemic. Mr. Campbell, the Resident Surgeon of the Mission Hospital at Chikballapur was kind enough to set apart 14 beds for these patients. Miss. Haskel of the American Mission at Kolar with 25 of her followers helped a great deal in undertaking to distribute medicines and conjee to the poor patients, and was of immense service at the time of the prevalence of the Epidemic.

8. The marginally noted table is an abstract of expenditure incur-

Articles of diet (congee etc)	cost of cloths for medicines.	cost of sheds for dis- tribution to the poor.	cost of Telegrams erected. for daily reports.	Funeral Conveyance charges to Medical and other officers.	Esta- blish- ment charges.	Adver- tisement of Hire charges.motor car.	Total
..687-0-8.	233-10-10.	157-15-0.	76-5-0.	9/-	97-10-0	161-15-6.	10-5-6.
		In Gudi- bande.					
Advances.							
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Field.						51-7-10	
T o t a l:-						51-7-10	

400/-.1867-9-4. Kolar Taluk.100/-
x District Medi-
555-0-0 cal and Sani-
tary Officer,55/-
Kolar.
Sidlaghatta 200/-
Srinivasapur.200/-
555/-
x

Details not furnished
Final accounts from
2,480-1-2. Pulbagal are awaited.

incurred out of Rs. 5,500/- granted by Government for relief measures in this District.

From the bills and accounts now furnished, it is seen that the total expenditure was Rs. 1867-9-4 in all the Taluks, except Kolar and Srinivasapur Taluks, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar, to whom advances were made, have not furnished their accounts till now and the advances made to them still remain unadjusted. Stringent reminders have been issued to them and on their receipt the accounts will be finally closed and a detailed statement of expenditure supported by bills and vouchers will be sent up to the Comptroller to Government.

9. Copies of reports received from the Medical Officer of Health, Kolar Gold Field, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar, are also herewith submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

D C Subbarayappa

Treasury Assistant Commissioner

For Deputy Commissinner

Kolar District.

(Absent from station).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ATTACKS AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA, IN KOLAR DISTRICT.

No.	Taluk.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1.	Kolar Town.	3250	209	
2.	Kolar Taluk.	8973	2098	
3.	Bowringpet ~~Town~~ Taluk.	6074	1600.	316 villages affected.
4.	Bowringpet ~~Taluk~~ Town.	469	41	
5.	Kolar Gold Field.		x 1547.	x Sanitary Board area 740. Mining area 807. The Medical Officer of Health reports that even an approximate figure of the number of attacks would not give a correct idea of the prevalence of the Pandemic as there were a very high proportion of mild attacks with slight fever and catarrhal signs which had not come to the notice of the officials of the Public Health Department.
6.	--Do--- Civil Hospital. --Do-- Maternity. --Do-- Female Dispensary.	3942	207	
7.	Chintamani Town.	272	144	
8.	Chintamani Taluk.	5423	837	
9.	Srinivasapur Taluk.		2199	
10.	Srinivasapur Town.	1540	146	
11.	Mulbagal Do	1220	189	
12.	Mulbagal Taluk.	7650	1577	291 villages.
13.	Chikballapur Taluk.	8107	1628	
14.	Chikballapur Town.	5000	314	
15.	Sidlaghatta Town.	1322	400	
16.	Sidlaghatta Taluk.	11386	1683	
17.	Bagepalli Taluk.	2982	947	146 villages affected.
18.	Bagepalli Town.			
19.	Malur Town.		129	
20.	Malur Taluk.		1432	
21.	Goribidnur Taluk.	5795	1302	237 villages affected.
22.	Goribidnur Town.			
23.	Gudibanda Town.	934	144	
24.	Gudibanda Taluk.	3441	858	
	T o t a l:-	77,900	19,'631	

D.C.Subbarayappa.
For Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

Report of work done in Kolar to combat with the Influenza Epidemic.

------:o:--------

Sub Assistant Surgeon M.C.Srikanta Pandit and myself attended to cases in the houses every day and prescriptions were given. Sub Assistant Surgeon Mr. Masilamoni Mudaliar was attending on the out-patients till his illness on the afternoon of 29th October 1918, when he was down with Influenza. The only one compounder was also down with Influenza on 22-10-1918 and one Subba Sastri who was posted by the Deputy Commissioner for work at the Hospital as a Compounder, bacame also ill and was sent home; for some time both out door Influenza work and Hospital work were attended to by M.C. Srikanta Pandit and myself.

The local boys scouts ha helped the distribution of the medicines from the Dispensary to the houses of the patients for some days. Besides, Miss Maskell, the Lady Missionary was requested to help me by placing at my disposal sixteen Indian women workers for carrying medicines to women and children in Kolar Town and the suberbs. Every woman was supplied with a bottle of cough mixture and fever mixture and in some cases money for feeding the poor patients. The relief, every day at the very doors of the poor helped much to alleviate the sufferings and put confidence in the Public mind.

The local Hakims and Vydyas treated the illiterate people and such others who have confidence in them.

A building was engaged in a thickly populated part of the Town where stock mixtures for Influenza were kept and distributed to the patients.

The Municipality had arranged for distribution of Conjee to the willing patients. The poor Mahomadan patients who were destitute were given Conjee and food.

The Mission Hospital which was temporarily closed owing to the absence of the Medical officer in charge was opened and made available for the treatment of women and children Influenza patients as in-patients. They were attended to by the Lady Apothecary under my supervision without prejudice to her other duties, which were heavy. This gave much relief to the poor women and also Gosha women of the Town.

Sub Assistant Surgeon C. S. Narayana Chetty was deputed to inspect infected villages of the Taluk and on his visit to Devarayasandram and the neighbouring villages of Mulbagal Taluk, where the Epidemic was very virulent, he was attacked and had to return to Kolar on 22-10-1918 for treatment.

The Sanitary Inspector also was given medicine and funds for distribution in outlying villages. The Hobli Shekdars also helped in distributing medicine.

The following villages were also visited and considerable relief was given to the suffering poor.

(1). Mangasandra.
(2). Kendatti.
(3). Hallasandra.
(4). Kodikannur.
(5). Murandahally.
(6). Hodalvady.
(7). Kallandur.
(8). Kamadenahally.
(9). Chinnapur.
(10).Pura.
(11).Chennachendahally.
(12).Nadapally.
(13).Gaddekannur.
(14).Thamaka.
(15).Kilkote.
(16).Arahally.

On the 9th November 1918 afternoon, a motor car was placed at ny disposal by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for rapidly visiting other places in the District. On the 9th afternoon, I went to Vokkaleri and persuaded the people to take medicines; I was taken to see a patein patient in his house but he was unwilling to take medicines; myself and the Superintendent of Police persuaded him and otheres also but they would not; the epidemic was subsided here and all patients were convalscent. Went to Malur- the Sub Assistant Surgeon had received a fresh supply of medicines 2 weeks ago, and there were only about 30 or 40 fresh cases for whom medicines and treatment were available. Went to Malur Narasapur, here also there were no patients, almost all had recovered; returned to Kolar at night fall.

On the 10'h morning attended to cases of Influenza both in the Town and in the Hospital. In the afternoon left for Malur to meet the Councillor who was eppected- expected at Kolar via, Malur. The Councillor arrived at 4-30 P.M., he went into the Dispensary and

and got all information he wanted. He directed the Sub Assistant Surgeon to move about the villages of the Taluk and attend to Influenza cases.

On the 11th, took the Councillor to the Female Dispensary and also the Civil Hospital and followed him to Kulbagal, Srinivasapur Chintamani and Chikballapur, reached Chickballapur at 5-30 P.M.

12th. Went into the Town with the Deputy Commissioner and to Thippenahally and in the village distributed medicines to In-patients.

13th. Hearing that there were many cases of Influenza at Jangam kote, a village of Sidlaghatta, proceeded to this village and spent three hours here giving medicines to about 50 patients, medicine for 3 days; left this place and visited Vemgal village ; the people were all recovering and the Shekdar was taking medicines for them from the Kolar Civil Hospital ; reached Kolar at 5 P.M. and took the Sanitary Commissioner who wanted to see the worst infected poor localities in the Town.

14th. Went to Bowringpet in the morning with the Sanitary Commissioner who went there on Influenza work and returned to Kolar in the forenoon in the evening attended to Influenza cases at Devarayasandrum which was very badly infected ; the disease was subsiding.

15th. In the afternoon, proceeded to Bethmangala and on the way visited Butterhally where there were some Influenza patients ; they refused to take medicines; visited Shillengere which was badly infected. No fresh cases here, Passed on to Bethmangala and went from house to house in the colony of workers; the Sub Assistant Surgeon had attended to all those who wanted his help in the Colony and in the old and new Town of Bethmangala - reached Kolar at 10 P.M.

16th. In the afternoon went to Srinivasapur and then to Yeldur and Lakshmisagara; in the latter village there were half a dozen Influenza cases. Gave medicines to them and returned to Kolar.

17th. Went round the Town and saw a good number of patients convalscent from Influenza and advised them about diet and to continue treatment. No fresh cases were any where brought to my notice. As fresh cases are rare and old cases are recovering the need for vigorous measures is disappearing.

18th. In the morning went round the Town and attended on old Influenza cases and Hospital work. In the afternoon went to Sidlaghatta.-- No fresh cases here to ; there are a number of patients convalscent from Influenza; these require more food than medicine; the Sub Division Officer of Chikballapur has arranged for their food. Reached Chikballapur at night fall.

19th. Made enquiries into the escape from the Chikballapur Dispensary of an Influenza attacked prisioner as per letter No. dated of the District Magistrate; no fresh cases of Influenza in the Town. In the afternoon on the way to Goribidnur stopped at Manchenahally, a village with over 2500 population; here too the Epidemic has disappe disappeared. Reached Goribidnur at night fall.

20th. At Goribidnur itself no fresh cases or old cases; on way to Gudibanda halted at Goodookur for three hours; in this village a week prior to the outbreak of Influenza, Plague broke out and the people evacuated the village and escaped plague but suffered from Influenza very badly; the Patel was not present and so the number of attacks and deaths could not be got available. There were some old cases requiring treatment; I gave them all medicines, sent muddan letter to the Sub Assistant Surgeon, Goribidnur and Sanitary Inspector to visit the village daily, the former to treat the patients.

Reached Gudibanda at 1 P.M.; at Gudibanda itself there were no fresh cases during the Epidemic the patients got their medicines both from the Dispensary and from Pandits. Medical treatment was always made availble for the suffering during Influenza by the Local authorities. Reached Bagepally at night fall.

21st. At Bagepally there were no fresh cases and Bagepally suffered the least only 40 deaths for a population of 2000 people. Reached Pathapalya at 10 A.M no fresh cases, only 3 or 4 old cases; the people were quite satisfied with the Sub Assistant Surgeon as he was rendering all possible aid to them during the epidemic. Left Pathapalya and visited Yellampally, Mittemari and Sadali; in the last village distributed medicines to old patients and in the lst two there were no frsh or old cases; reached Kolar at 11 P.M.

22nd Went to Bowringpet in the afternoon on hearing that Cholera

had broken out there but there were no Influenza cases; hearing that at Budikote there were Influenza cases proceeded there with the Sub Assistant Surgeon, Bowringpet and the Amildar, Bowringpet; there were no fresh cases or old cases. Returned to Kolar at 9 P.M

23rd. Proceeded to Mulbagal this morning and visited Kappalmadagu of this Taluk; one fresh or old cases here; at Padmaghatta there were none; but at Nangli there were a dozen old cases I treated them all, gave medicines and returned to Mulbagal. At Mulbagal itself no fresh or old cases were reported to me. Returned to Kolar at 7 P. M

During the Influenza Epidemic time, went round practically the whole District, visiting some important villages of each Taluk and Taluk Head Quarter Towns. The disease has almost disappeared all over the District.

In the town of Kolar, things are brighter and more cheerful and no Influenza cases are treated either in the District Hospital or in the Female Dispensary on or after the 1st December 1918.

Reports were also received from the several Taluks to the effect effect that Influenza Epidemic has completely disappeared.

Sd/- G. S. David,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer
Kolar District.

" C o p y "

D.C.Subbarayappa

For Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

From

The Medical Officer of Health,

Kolar Gold Field.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,

Kolar District.

No. 392/5-12-1918.

Sir,

With reference to your Office No. L. F. C. 911/18-19 dated 28-11-18 I have the honour to state that there have been 2 Epidemics if Influenz on the Kolar Gold Fields area during the 2nd half of 1918. The first epidemic commenced in the week ending with 26-7-1918. This epidemic was of a mild form and there were only 38 fatalities from the disease during a period of 5 weeks. The second Epidemic made its appearance in the week ending with 27th September and the first death was reported on 27th idem and till 8th October the mortality figure did not go above 7 a day, but from 9th idem the number of deaths had to be counted in double figures and the highest figure viz 72 was reached on 27-10-18 and from 9th October to 18th November the mortality figure varied from 11 to 65 a day and though deaths from the disease continued to occur till 2nd December, most of all the fatalities after 18th November were among those who had the disease during the previous weeks.

The total number of deaths registered from the disease from 27th September are 1547 of which figure 714 are males and 833 females. Of the total fatalities 740 occurred on the Sanitary Board area and 807 on the Mining area. Even an approximate figure of the number of attacks would not give a correct idea of the prevalence of the epidemic as there were a very high proportion of mild attacks with slight fever and catarrhal signs which had not come to the notice of the officials of the Public Health Department. Of the total number of the dead 714 were males and 833 females. Of the 10 age periods, the period of 20 and below 30 years contributed the largest number of deaths viz 523 and the period of 30 and below 40 comes next with 272 deaths. In all the age periods except the last 3 viz 40 below and below 50

50 years, 50 and below 60 years and 60 and above there were more deaths among females than among males, but the mrotality among females is much Re higher in 2 periods viz 15 and below 20 years and 20 and below ya 30 years and in the period of 20 and below 30 years there were 67 more females dead than males and in the period of 15 and below 20 years the difference between the 2 sexes is 43. There was heavy mortality in many villages and this is mostly due to the patients being kept in ill-ventilated houses. On the census rate of 1911 which is 82090 the rate of mortality per mile was 18·8 or 1·8%.

A very distinctive feature of the 2nd epidemic has been that those who had the disease in the epidemic which made its appearance in July, were not laid up with the fever during the 2nd epidemic. There are instances where a whole family had been laid up during the 1st epidemic there has not been a single attack in such households during the 2nd epidemic. Again there are households in which a few members were laid up during the 1st epidemic and these were free from the disease while the otheres had it during the 2nd epidemic.

Relief Measures:- As the mortality continued to rise, the non-official public at Robertsonpet and Andersonpet collected Funds for preparing and distributing conjee to the patients and food was thus supplied to about 130 patients every day from 22nd October. At the same time Mr. T.N. Subramanya Iyer, Sub Assistant Surgeon attached to the Public Health Office Laboratory was deputed to go round by turns to all infected areas to distribute the mixtures and as fresh localities commenced to be infected with the disease and as it was impossible for 1 Sub Assistant Surgeon to attend to all places evn once in 3 days, the District Medical Officer was kind enough to place Sub Assistant Surgeon Mr. R.G Rajaratnam Pille at my disposal from 1st November and the work of attending to patients was divided between the 2. The following allopathic remedies were used by the itinerating Sub Assistant Surgeons:-

Quinine Sulph grs 5 twice a day and where there were catarrhal signs a mixture consisting of Vin.Ipecac.Tinct. Scillae.Tinct Senega, Tinct Camphor Co,Spts Ammonia Aromat or Ammon Carb and Liqr Strychnine or Tinct Nux Vomica and in cases where there was constipation calomel.

These mixtures and powders were also given to the Sanitary Inspectors to be administered to thepatients in their circles.
These allopathic medicines were easily taken in the cooly colonies and Robertsonpet, but in villages as it was found that the mixtures left with the patients were not used a decoction made of ~~Pepper~~ BLACK PEPPER, DRY GINGER, CUMMIN SEED, OMUM, GARLIC and CHIRETTA was made freely use of. To this decoction neem leaves were asked to be added and it became a very popular remedy in the villages.

While Conjee was distributed in Robertsonpet and cooly colonies in the villages the people of neighbouring houses had supplied the food to such patients where on account of all in-mates being laid up, there was difficulty in providing nourishment to patients. These patients were given mostly fried broken rice Conjee.

On the mining area 8 Depots which had been opened during the July epidemic were reopened in all the camps. In these Depots the patients of the day were collected every morning to be seen by the Medical Officers and medicines were administered by them. For cases coming after the departure of the Medical Officers, stock medicines were left in charge of the Sanitary Staff. Serious cases were admitted into the Hospital where temporary accommodation was provided by enclosing the verandhes of the King Edward Ward. Hot coffee and milk was provided at all the Depots for patients waiting to see the Doctor. From 20th October, as the disease progressed, the infectious diseases Hospital on Smith Road opened with a full staff and patients were admitted there also.

In Robertsonpet Civil Hospital there were a number of patients admitted as in-patients and temporary extra accommodation was provided for Influenza patients by converting the prescribing room into a ward. The prescribing in the Hospital was done in the varandah which was enclosed by thatties.

In Maskam E Block the disease was complicated in many cases with diarrhoea and vomitting and as the people living in the colony were very indigent 61 patients from this Colony were admitted into the Epidemic diseases Hospital and contacts also were segregeted in the contact sheds. These contacts were given rice and other articles

articles of diet.

As the epidemic showed distinct signs of abatement from the end of 1st week of November and the incidence of fresh attacks declined in the 2nd week, the Sub Assistant Surgeon from the Civil Hospital was sent back to his Hospital on the 16th and distribution of conjee also was stopped from 16th November.

Expenditure:- The amount of money spent was shown in my office No.32 dated 18-11-1918. The total expenditure was Rs. 164-6-0 as shown below, of which only Rs. 50/- has been paid.

Hire for Jutka used by Sub Assistant Surgeons	Rs.	48-14-0
Medicines from Messers W.E. Smith and Co,	"	83-0-0
Do from Mani and Co.	"	12- 8-0
Relief to contacts of patients with diarrhoea.	"	20-0- 0
Total	Rs.	164- 6-0

Though I was myself laid up with illness for a week from 13th October yet the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors and Sub Assistant Surgeon Mr. T. N. Subramanya Iyer carried out all their duties most loyally and heroically on the plan suggested. Mye thanks are also due to the non-official public of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet who were so good as to subscribe funds for conjee.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- J. V. Mascarenhas

Medical Officer of Health,
Kolar Gold Fields.

" C o p y "

D.C. Subbarayappa

For Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.				
-18.	Shekdar's vouchers 2 and 2 Sub vouchers for 10/- only.	Paid to Shekdars of 4 Foblis towards expenses for kanji preparation and distribution.	20	0	0	2 vouchers from 2 Shekdars not received. They are called for. 25-12-18.
27-10-18.	1 plus 1	cost incurred for bringing Thymel.	10	8	6	1 voucher for R.7-6-0 from Sanitary Inspector called for.
8-11-18.	1	Jutka charges to Mr. Gambhel etc.F.C's Assistant for going to Nandi and Sultanpet.	3	0	0	voucher for R.1-8-0 called for.
22-11-18.	1	Cost of congee prepared at Desettipalli.	1	2	3	
26-10-18.	2	Telegram charges to Sanitary Commissioner and Medical Officer.	4	12	0	
	1	Cost of medicine.	0	4	0	
	2	Do and cloth.	2	6	6	
1-11-18.	1	Do	4	13	0	
3-11-18.	1	Do		4	0	Voucher not rece
4-11-18.	1	Do		1	3	Do
5-11-18.	1	Do		4	0	Do
3-12-18.	1	Pay of additional compounder Local Fund Dispensary.	12	0	0	Do
	1	Pay of Native Pandit of Manchenebele Manjundia.	10	0	0	
	1	Pay of Native Pandit Chikka-Subbannacher, Sultanpet.	12	1	0	
	4	Cart hire for Shekdars.	12	0	0	
		Total:-	93	8	6	

MALUR TALUK.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount R.	as.	ps.	Remarks.
18.	1 bill & 5 vouchers.	Cost of medicines	26	12	6	
		Cost of Articles purchased for conjee etc	10	0	0	
	10	Relief given through Lakkur Committee.	10	0	0	
	5	----Do---- Harasapur Committee	10	0	0	
	1	----Do---- Hasti --Do--	15	0	0	
	5	----Do---- Tyakal --Do--	10	0	0	
	6	----Do----Kasaba --Do--	10	0	0	
	1	Purchase of bottles for distributing medicine.	14	4	0	
	1	Railway charges for purchasing medicines and bottles in Bangalore.	-	12	6	
	3	Jutka charges for carrying and distributing medicines to the Relief Committees.	8	0	0	
	2	Cost of purchasing Eucalyptees oil.	7	4	0	
	2	Cost of sojee etc to Towns people and rural area.	23	11	6	
	1	Distribution of Ragi to convalscents in the Town.	6	0	0	
	1	Distribution of Ragi to convalscents in the Jinigi Thimmanahally.	3	0	0	
	1	Cost of sojee etc to Syed Abbas and family.		8	6	
	1	Cost of sojee, sugar etc., to Relief work in Tyakal.	3	9	0	
	1	Relief given to Errappa and others at Doddadevanahalli.		8	0	
	1	Allowance to Native Pandit R Ramanna of Lakkur for distributing medicines.	5	0	0	
		Total:-	164	6	0	

&c.

DETAILED CONTINGENT BILL for BOWRINGPET TALUK.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount. Rs.	as.	p.	Remarks.
2-11-18.	3	Paid to messers. Fonester & Co, Bangalore, cost of medicines and money order commission.	13	2	0	
Do	7	Paid to Ksaba Sheikdar for the supply of conjee etc.,	17	0	0	1 bill & 6 vouchers.
Do	5	---------Do----------	9	0	0	1 bill & 4 vouchers.
Do	1 Bill.	Amount paid to Sheikdar, Budikote. for the supply of conjee etc.,	10	0	0	
Do	2 "	----------Do---------- Kamasandra.	11	12	0	
Do	8	----------Do---- ----Kyasamballi.	15	1	0	
31-10-18.	1.	Purchase of country medicines paid to Town Sanitary Inspector.	1	11	10	
Do	1.	Paid to Taluk Sanitary Inspector for supplying conjee in Hunasanahalli.	1	0	3	
22-10-18.	1Bill & 7 Vouchers.	Paid to Taluk Sanitary Inspector for supplying conjee etc to the poor in Sundarapalya & Devirahalli.	5	0	0	
8-11-18.	2Bills.	Paid to Sheikdar, Kyasamballi, for supplying medicine and conjee to poor.	4	15	0	
Do	5 bills & 5 vouchers.	Paid to Bethamangala circle well maistry for distribution of Ragi to the poor suffering from Influenza and medicines etc.,	10	0	0	
Do	1 bill & 2 vouchers.	----------Do----- Kasaba/ Circle well maistry ----Do----/	4	8	0	
	1 bill & 3 vouchers.	Paid to Village Sanitary Inspector ---------Do---------	2	12	0	
	1 bill & 8 vouchers.	Paid to Bethamangala Sheikdar--- ----------Do---------	20	4	0	
	1 bill & 10 vouchers.	Paid to Dasarahosahalli Sheikdar ----------Do---------	11	9	8	
	1 bill & 11 vouchers.	Paid to Kamasandra Sheikdar ----------Do---------	8	4	0	
	1 bill & 2 vouchers.	Paid to Budikote Sheikdar --Do--	10	0	0	
	3 bills.	Paid to Kyasamballi ----Do----	12	4	0	
2-12-18.	1 bill & 3 vouchers.	Paid to Ksaba Sheikdar, cost of medicines and conjee	8	8	0	
	1 bill & 1 voucher.	Paid to Dasarahosahalli --Do--	2	6	6	
Ex		Total:-	179	2	3	

DETAILED CONTINGENT BILL FOR KOLAR MUNICIPALITY.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount. Rs.	as.	ps.	Remarks.
21-10-18 to 26-10-18.	6	Telegram charges	4	8	0	
	1 Bill and 13 vouchers.	Cost of Articles purchased for the conjee house in Fakirwadi for October and November 1918.	70	6	6	
	1 Bill and 5 vouchers.	Cost of Articles purchased for the conjee house in Diguvapet for October and November 1918.	14	7	4	
	1 Bill and 8 vouchers.	Cost of Articles purchased for the conjee house in Katarpalya for October and November 1918.	6	13	2	
	1	Purchase of Ragi etc., by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.	18	5	2	
		Total:	114	8	2.	

DETAILED CONTINGENT BILL FOR Kolar Gold Field

To Medical Officer of Health, Kolar Gold Field.

Date.	Nos. of Sub Vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount. Rs. as. p.	Remarks.
16-11-1918.	2.	Amount paid to Sub Assistant Surgeon for purchase of Provisions for distribution to contacts in the E. D. H.	20 - 0 - 0.	
18-11-18.	3.	Jutka charges to Sub Assistant Surgeon, T.N.Subramanya Iyer, for distribution of medicines.	48 - 14 - 0.	
	2.	Cost of medicines payable to Messers. Mani and Co.	12 - 8 - 0.	
		Cost of medicines payable to Messers. W. E. Smith and Co.	83 - 0 - 0.	
		Total:-	164 - 6 - 0.	

DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER, KOLAR. Gold Fields.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.	Remarks.
29-10-18.	1	Purchase of coffee, sugar.	2	8	0	
29 to 31st October 18.	1	--Do-- 2 seers of milk.	-	8	0	
29-10-18.	1	--Do-- 2 handlanterns.	6	0	0	
31-10-18.	2	--Do-- Ragi, Rice etc.,	27	0	6	
[illegible]11-18.	1 bill & 6 vouchers.	--Do-- Bazaar medicines, coffee Sugar etc.,	8	14	0	
		Total:-	44	14	6	

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, KOLAR.

Date	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount. Rs.	as.	p.	Remarks
18-10-18 to 4-12-18.	36	Telegram charges of Daily Influenza cases and deaths to Chief Secretary etc	60	0	0	
26-11-18.	4	Advertisement charges for Sub Assistant Surgeons in the Daily Post and Madras Mail.	10	5	6	
9-11-18.	1	Hire of motor car charges paid to Chauffer.	5	0	0	
9-12-18.	11	Hire charges of motor car paid (Rs.400/- - Rs.5-0-0) to Messers K. Poosami, Stree Andal Motor Works.	395	0	0	
		Total:-	470	5	6	

Goribidnur Taluk.

Date	Nos. of Sub Vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount R.	As	p.	Remarks.
24-10-18	13	Cost of medicines etc.,	35	13	6	
to		Ganji Charges.	-	14	0	
5-11-18.		Telegram charges to Chief Secretary	3	13	0	
		Total:-	40	8	6	

2x 3

CHINTAMANI TALUK.

Date.	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount Rs.	as.	p.	Remarks
October and November	10	Purchase of Ragi for distribution to the sick etc.,	42	3	0	
	1	Construction of a shed in the Local Fund Compound Dispensaries,	14	3	0	
	1	Establishment 2 Vaidyas at Rs.25/- each for Yegavakote and Irgampalli. Compounder	50	0	0	
		1 Temporary Compounder	10	0	0	
		1 Nurse	8	0	0	
		1 Female.	4	15	9	
		1 Cook Brahmin.	8	5	0	
		Total:-	137	10	9	

BAGEPALLI TALUK.

Date	Nos. of Sub Vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount R.	as.	p	Remarks.
Oct and November 1918.	1 bill and 1 voucher.	Cost of medicines and articles purchased for conjee.	46	8	0	
		Total:-	46	8	0	

CHIKBALLAPUR TOWN.

Date	Nos. of Sub vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount R.	as.	p	Remarks.
1-11-18. to 3-11-18.	1 bill with 19 vouchers.	Cost of articles purchased for Conjee.	20	0	0	
		Telegram charges.	3	4	0	
		Hire of carts.	25	12	0	
		Cost of medicine.	32	0	0	
		Funeral charges. (burial)	9	0	0	
		Cost of medicines (His)	10	0	0	
		Total:-	100-	0	0	

KUTBAGAN , TAIUK.

Date.	Nos. of Sub Vouchers.	Description of charge.	Amount Rs.	as.	ps.	Remarks
Dec 18.	8 bills & Vouchers.	Cost of providing conjee in villages and Town.	21	7	0	
		Total:-	21	7	0	

No. C 1548 dB
18-19

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District
Mysore, dated 10th January 1919
13 pc

9333

From

T. Chokkanna, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

To

C. S. Balasundaraum Iyer, Esquire, B.A., [illegible],
Chief Secretary to the Government of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, ~~Revenue Department~~,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 9521-8/Med. 56-18-52 dated 26th November 1918 calling for a final report re the relief measures adopted for combating the Influenza Epidemic in the District, I have the honor to state as follows:---

The measures adopted for (1) organising relief measures (2) supplying medicines and food (3) affording medical aid and tending the patients (4) rendering assistance for cremating or interring dead bodies - (5) enlisting the co-operation of officials and the non-officials public have all been fully dealt with in the influenza weekly reports.

2. In order to facilitate the preparation of the final report called for by Government, the Amildars were directed to furnish full information on all the points alluded to in the Government Order issued from -- time to time in the matter of the Influenza relief measures; and the above may be summarised as follows:--

1. Total number of villages infected
2. Total Number of cases and deaths
3. Work done by the local and special medical officers and by native pandits and hakeems.

WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

191

From

The Deputy Commissioner

Mysore District

To

Chief
The Secretary to the Government

of Mysore, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~,
Bangalore

Dated 10th Jan. 1919

Despatched 11 & 13 Jan 19

Received

GEN. & REV. SECTT. Ch Sectt 15 JAN 1919

General No. C.1548 L.B./18-19 21764
No.

Enclosure No. 2

Submits report re the several - actions taken for the suppression of the Influenza Epidemic.

4. The work of voluntary organisation.

5. Particulars of special temporary staff entertained as per Government Order No.190-238 C.B. Med. dated 21-10-1918 and the cost incurred therefor.

6. The extent of the employment of shekdars and additional travelling allowance paid to them.

7. Special accommodation in Inpatients.

8. Special relief given to poor convalescents

9. The hiring of motor cars for distributing medicines

10. Total expenditure under different heads.

3. The Amildars of Mysore, Hunur, T.Narsipur, Krishnarajapet and Nagamangala Taluks have not sent up their final reports and stringent reminders have again been issued to them. The reports received from the remaining Taluks do not furnish full particulrs on all the points noted above. It is seen from the reports received from the Amildars of Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar and Malavally Taluks, that -- payments have still to be made to native Pandits and Hakeems for treating patients. The Amildar of Seringapatam Taluk reports that 326 patients were treated by Native Pandits and Hakeems. The Deputy Amildar of French Rocks Sub Taluk reports that patients were treated by the local medical officers and native pandits and hakeems as

Sub Assistant Surgeon of French-Rocks	1860	noted in the margin
------do------ Melkote .	551	
Native Pandits and Hakeems	472	
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	382	

4. As regards affording relief to the poor convalescents a sum of Rs.30 was advanced to each of the Amildars of Yedatore, Heggadadevanakote and Mandya Taluks out of the allotment sanctioned in -- G.O.No.C.B.363-364 dated 7-11-1918 It is reported by the Amildar of Yedatore that 72 such persons received relief.

5. The total amount sanctioned for this District for expenditure in connection with the Influenza remedial measures was Rs.8000 and the amount allotted to the several Amildars came up to Rs.3365 The total expenditure incurred till now as detailed in the statment "B" amounted to Rs.1414-7-4

The total number of cases and deaths that occurred in the --- several Taluks from whom reports have been received are shown in - statement "A"

It will be seen from the above that the particulars so far --- furnished by some of the Amildars are incomplete, while the Amildars of five taluks have not made any report at all. The accounts- have yet to be kept open as payments are still due to certain native pandits and hakeems. It also remains to be seen what additional travelling allowance has to be paid to Shekdars in accordance - with G.O.No.C.B.276-287 dated 27-10-1918. The District Medical --- Officer has sent a bill for Rs.43-2-8 being the expenditure incurred by him for purchasing medicines &c and payment has to be made.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that strict orders - have again been issued to all the Amildars to make immediate arrangements for paying the outstanding dues, to close their accounts without any further delay and submit a final report with the full- particulars mentioned in para 2 above and a complete report will be submitted on receipt of all these.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

Statement showing the total number of Influenza cases and deaths - that occurred in the Mysore District.

Taluk.	Total No. of infected places	Total nO. of cases	Total No. of deaths.
Mysore	XXX	(repert not received)	
Yedatore	130	12205	1336
Hunsur		(report not received)	
Heggadadevanakote		6918	1025
Gundlupet		7241	943
Chamarajanagar		12438	1808
Nanjangud		7319	622
T. Narsipur		(report not received)	
Nagamangala		(------do------)	
Krishnarajapet		(-----do------)	
Mandya		35000	3837
Seringapatam		5555	1023
Malavally		26056	2533
French-Rocks Sub Taluk		3265	661
Total excluding 5 taluks		115997	13788

a. h. J.

For Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

Statement showing particulars of expenditure incurred in the several Taluks of the Mysore District in connection with the Employing relief measures

Sno	Taluks	Total allotment	Medicines	Conjee	Allowance to Native Pandits Hakims	Relief to Convalescent	Cloths	Incidental charges	Other charges
1	Mysore	250							
	" Special Dy. Amildar	50	Report not received						
2	Yedatore	305	129 9	135 7	10			30	
3	Hunsur	300	Report not received						
4	Heggadadevankote	230	24 14	145 11	8				
5	Gundlupet	250	51 13 7	90 6	25	3 (a)		6	
6	Chamarajapet	100	15	58					
7	Nanjanud	300	23 4 6	169 4					
8	Seringapatam	200	100		20				
9	Maleya	230	89 12	61 8					
10	Krishnarajapet	250							
11	Nagamangala	300	Report not received						
12	T. Narsipur	200							
13	Malavally	200	51 9 6	27 8					
14	Piriyapatna Sub Taluk	200	74 10	30 12 7					
	Total	3365	560 8 7	718 9 3	53	3 6	30		

(a) drawn on a separate bill

10 8

1 8

14 8 Includes Rs 7-8-0 for supervising accommodation

8 10

1 8 37 10 (1414-7-4)

A-2

For Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DATED T U M KU R, THE 21ST JANUARY 1919

From

A.Subramanya Iyer, Esqr.,B.A.,

Deputy Commssioner,

Tumkur District.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr.,B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highne

the Maharaja of Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

S i r,

Adverting to your Lett r No.G 9521-8/Med.56-18-52 dated 26th November 1918, asking me to submit a final report on the INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC, I have the honor to invite reference to my letter No.L.F.H.O.C.90 dated 31-10-18, wherein detailed information has been furnished as to various measures adopted in combating the epidemic from the commencement.

2. All the Towns were divided into blocks and put in charge of the members of the Relief Committees who were made responsible for satisfactory arrangements therein in the matter of the supply of medicines and Kanji. The Municipal Councillors and other Non-officical gentlemen cooperated with the local authorities in rendering help. In the interior of Taluks, the services of the members of the Village Committees, the Executive Staff of Government such as Shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors, Village Officers etc., were largely availed of in distributing medicines and food. In addition, some temporary homes were entertained in certain Taluks as necessity arose and conveyances engaged or affording relief. Hakims and Vaidyas were encouraged and their services utilised to the extent

G.S. Cell

(WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

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From

The Deputy Commissioner

Tumkur District

T U M K U R.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

B A N G A L O R E.

Dated 21st January 19.

Despatched 22nd January 1919.

Received 45072

General No. 27. Ho. C 112

No. 18-19

Enclosure No. Two.

Submits the final Report of INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC of the Tumkur District.

Jan
WL 24/-(c) 3d

SECRETARIAT

25 JAN 1919

extent wherever available.

3. It is also reported that some charitably disposed gentlemen came forward in almost all Taluks and doled out rations to the poor and distributed Kanji to the sick according to their means. It is not possible to accurately estimate the amount of relief thus afforded. It is also reported that subscriptions were raised among people notably in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Sira and Tiptur to the extent of Rs.240/-, Rs.650/- and Rs.1000/- respectively and spent in the generous task of carrying relief in the shape of medicine and food to the needy and the destitute. One Mohammadan gentleman of Handanakere in the Chickaikmahalli Taluk is reported to have distributed clothes to the value of R.70/-.

4. For want of accomodation in the Hospital for the treatment of patients, two sheds were erected in the premises of the Civil Hospital at Tumkur and one at Maddagiri at Government cost.

5. In the matter of the disposal of the dead, no special difficulty is reported to have been felt in as much as their relatives undertook the task of cremation or burial with the help of Village Officials whenever required. In rare cases, unclaimed dead bodies were disposed of by the Municipality.

6. In accordance with the instructions of Government a Motor Car was engaged for 14 days at Rs.40/- a day to enable the District Medical Officer to go round the District as rapidly as possible in order to instruct the people as regards the nature of the disease, the measures to be adopted in arresting its spread and the remidies to be applied where the disease had already appeared. A programme was previously prepared and communicated to all the Revenue and Medical

Officers in Taluks in time so that they meet the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the undersigned to receive instructions. As requested by the District Medical an Sanitary Officer, I toured with him throughout the District visiting every Taluk Head Quarter and all the Road side Villages, giving advice to the people distributing the medicine in the form of pills and the leaflets containing instructions.

7. A statement showing the grants made by Government the amounts distributed to the several Officers and amounts spent under various heads of relief is appended. Another statement showing the number of attacks and deaths as per final reports received from the Taluks and the Sub Taluks is herewith submitted for favour of information.

8. In conclusion, it is gratifying to record that both Officials and private gentlemen rose to the occasion and spared no pains in affording relief to the best of their resources.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

FOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
(Absent from station)
TUMKUR DISTRICT.

KS.

INFLUENZA MORTALITY IN THE

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Taluks or towns.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Tumkur Town.	80% of the Population.	251.
Taluk.	23054.	4168.
Maddagiri Town.	890.	170.
Taluk.	9384.	1376.
Sira.Town.	2169.	180.
Taluk.	7463.	1455.
ChicknaiknahalliTown.	3000.	276.
Taluk.		3345.
Gubbi Town	2352.	235.
Taluk.	28512.	5883.
Tiptur Town.	-	150.
Taluk.	-	3695.
Pavagada Town.	387.	46.
Taluk.	12779.	2507.
Kunigal Town.		199.
Taluk.		4860.
Turvekere Town.	1970.	138.
Sub Taluk.	27184.	3428.
Kortagere Town.	2560.	216.
Sub Taluk.	36582.	2682.
TOTAL.	156316.	35260.

For DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,

Tumkur District.

22nd January1919.
Tumkur.

No	Talukas	Total Allotment Sanctioned	Allotment made Talukwar			Medicine			Food and Kanji			Establishment		
1	Tumkur Town	1st allotment 3000-0-0 dt. 4-10-18 No. 103-113 2nd " " 4000-0-0 " 10.12.18 No. 8.82355-94 9.11.18 7000-0-0	602	11	9	366	3		143			20	9	
	do - Talk.		291	6	2	124	8	2	6					
2	Maddagiri.		350	.	.	230	6	.	65-	2	.			
3	Chicknaikanahalli.		400	.	.	210	3	.	201	11	.			
4	Sira		250	.	.	150	.	.	84	13	6			
5	Gubbi.		250	.	.	99	14	1	5-					
6	Tiptur		250	.	.	82	12	6	29					
7	Pavagada		500	.	.	85-	3	7	64			65-	1	9
8	Kunigal		250	.	.	32	12	6	134	15-	9			
9	Turvekere		199	1	8	59	11	10	104	5-	10	35-		
10	T. Korategere		650	.	.	143	5	5-	377	10	.	8		
11	District office		684	4	.									
12	Rev. Brook Bank		100	.	.	64	-	-	3·6					
	7000-0-0		4777	7	7	1479	-	-	1258	14	4	176	10	9

Statement showing the allotments made, expenditure under Va

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total Allotments Sanctioned	Allotments made Talukwar			Medicine			Food and Kanji			Establishment		
1	Tumkur Town.	1st allotment no. 103-113 12-10-18 — 8235-94 9-11-18	602	11	9	366	3		7	14	3	20	9	
	do - Talukk.		291	6	2	124	8	2	148	6				
2	Maddagiri		350			230	6		65	2				
3	Chicknaikanahalli.	2nd allotment 3000-0-0 4000-0-0 7000-0-0	400			210	3		201	11				
4	Sira		250			150			84	13				
5	Gubbi.		250			99	14	1	5					
6	Tiptur		250			82	12	6	29					
7	Pavagada		500			85	3	7	64			65	1	9
8	Kunigal		250			32	12	6	134	15	9			
9	Turvekere		199	1	8	59	11	10	104	5	10	35		
10	Koratagere		650			143	5	5	377	10		56		
11	District office.		684	4										
12	Rev. Brook Bank.		100			64	-	-	3-6					
		7000-0-0	4777	7	7	1479	-	-	1258	14	4	176	10	9

rious heads of relief during Influenza Epidemic in the Tumkur District.

Expenditure															Balance			Remarks.
Shed.			Telegram Charges.			Hire for motor and other Conveyances.			Miscellaneous			Total.						
116	1	6				92						602	11	9				
									18	8		291	6	2				
28	12	5-										324	4	5-	25-	11	7	
						4	12		8	2		254	12		145-	4		
												234	13	6	15-	2	6	
						10	4					115-	2	1.	134	13	11	
												111	12	6	138	3	6.	
									6	10	6	220	15-	10	279	.	2	
												167	12	3	182	3	9	
												199	1	8				
						91	3	.	584	4		576	15	5	73	.	7	
												675-	7		8	13		
												100						
144	13	11	91	3	.	691	4	.	33	4	6	3875	2	7	902	5		

E. Donald

For Deputy Commissioner

Tumkur District

No C 1548 L-B
18-19

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District
Mysore, dated 18th February 1919

1158
1

T. Chokkanna, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

2nd
B-18.
90

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.C. 1548 L.B. 18-19 dated the 25th January 1919 re the relief measures adopted for combating the influenza epidemic in the District, I have the honour to submit the following futher report in respect of the marginally noted Taluks:--------

Mysore
Krishnarajapet
Nagamangala
T. Narsipur.

2. The Amildar of Mysore Taluk reports that no temporary staff was entertained in connection with the relief measures that the village Patels and shanbogues and the Hobli Sheikdars attended to the work of districuting medicines and kanji and that no additional travelling allowance was paid to sheikdars, that the poor and destitute persons were given cash in addition to rice and that the total expenditure incurred in the taluk amounted to Rs. 185-11-0 The total number of cases and deaths in reported to be 7590 and 983 respectively.

3. The Amildar of the Krishnarajapet Taluk reports that the Native Pandit at Kikkeri treated 1322 cases of which only 14 proved fatal, that 7 coolies and 11 honorary workers were employed in the work of distributing medicines and kanji and that no additional travelling allowance was paid to Shekdars in connection with influenza duty, that the total

5941 8 WD 0463 - GPB—8,00,000—21-7-17—S.

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From

The Deputy Commissioner

Alleppey District

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt of Malabar, Bangalore.

Dated 18th February 1919

Despatched 19th —do—

Received

General No. C 1548 2.13 Ch Secy

No. 1919

Enclosure No. nil

Submits report re the relief measures adopted for combating the influenza epidemic in the District

MC

DC 21/

amount of expenditure incurred was Rs. 213-12-8 and that a sum of - Rs. 73-2-5 remains yet to be paid to the native vaidya towards the - cost of medicines&c. The disease prevailed in 205 villages and the total number of cases and deaths is reported to be 9494 and 3110 - respectively.

4. The Amildar Nagamangala Taluk reports that the disease prevailed in 367 villages, that about 75 per cent of the total population of the Taluk were attacked and that the total number of deaths was 5095 He further reports that the Local Sub Assistant Surgeon treated 2500 cases that native pandits and hakims rendered medical aid to 635 sufferers and that no special establishment entertainedfor - districuting medicines &c with the exception of a few coolies whose services were utilised in Nagamangala town at a cost of Rs. 5-900. It is stated furhher that no additional travelling allowance was - paid to sheikdars in connection with their influenza work and that the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 101-7-1

The Amildar of the T. Narsipur Taluk reports that 4508 patients were treated by the Sub Assistant Surgeons of T. Narsipur and Bannur that the Native Pandits rendered medical aid to 1160 persons, that 2 servants on Rs. 8 each had been employed for duty under the native pandits that an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem was sanctioned to the native pandit and that the sheikdars were not paid any additional travelling allowance for influenza work. The disease prevailed in 119 villages and there were 18060 cases with 875 d eaths. The total expenditure is reported to be Rs. 86-5-9

The Amildar of Hunsur Taluk has not yet furnished his report. A telegraphic reminder has been sent to him.

I have the honor to be
Sir
most obedient servant

Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

1918-19.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,

Hassan District.

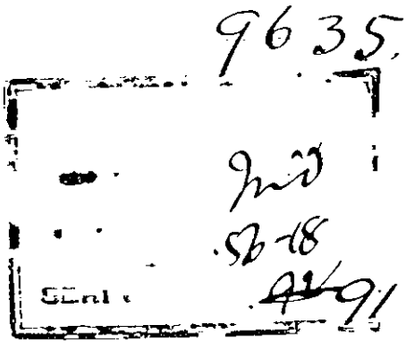
Dated Hassan 18th. January 1919.

From,

V. Venkata Rao, Esquire, B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan District.



C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G.9521-8/Med.56-18-52 dated 26th. November 1918, I have the honor to submit herewith a final report regarding the recent Epidemic of Influenza togetner with a statement of expenditure and statistics of attacks and deaths

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,

Hassan District.

WD 0463—GPB—3,00,00/—21-7-17—S.

1918-19. 33564

From

C. Venkata Rao, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy ~~County~~ Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.
Chief secretary to the Government
of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Bangalore.

Dated 18th January 1919.

Despatched 19th January 1919.

Received

General No. C. 98 of 18-19.

No. L-B.

Enclosure No. One report + one Statement

Subject.

Submits final report re Influenza in the Hassan District in the first half of the official year 1918-19

Jan
Mar 21/4/19
9 am

H O PROT 22 JAN 1919

REPORT OF INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN THE HASSAN DISTRICT, 1918.

Origin and course of the disease.

Influenza first appeared in June 1918 in Hassan and Hole-Narsipur ----- Towns. In the latter part of September it reappeared in the Taluk of Chennaraipatna and then spread rapidly into the other Taluks of the District, viz, Hole-Narsipur, Arsikere, Hassan, Alur Belur, Manjerabad and Arkalgud, in succession.

Although it may be said that the disease extended itself into almost every inhabited village, it may be --- safer to give the reported figures. The following table accordingly shows the number of villages affected by Influenza in the last epidemic season, the approximate number of attacks, the number of deaths reported and the ---- mortality per mille of population, in the several Taluks of the District. Hassan being the Head-Quarter Town for the District, its figures are shown separately.

Town or Taluks.	Population.	No. affected		No. of deaths.	Total mortality per mille of population.	Remarks
		Villages	Persons.			
1. Hassan. ----------	91500 -	227	7224	3217	35	
2. Hassan Town.	7500	1	2557	210	28	
3. Arsikere.	86000	218	15611	22276	26.	
4. Chennaraipatna.	97000	121	7[illegible]300	8865	91	
5. Hole-Narsipur.	66000	192	8945	1078	16.	
6. Arkalgud.	82000	263	5000	1587	19.	
7. Manjerabad.	51000	150	4395	462	9.	
8. Belur.	74000	297	16540	2256	30.	
9. Alur (Sub-Taluk)	28000	163	13768	815	29	
Total	5,82000	1632	149340	20766	36	

The death rate was the highest in the Chennaraipatna Taluk and the lowest in Manjerabad. The average for the whole District per mille was so much as 36.

Curative and Preventive measures adopted.

Besides circulating, for general information and adoption, the timely circulars issued by the Sanitary Commissioner about the Prevention and cure of Influenza as also the Senior Surgeon's leaflets on the treatment of the disease, the following measures were adopted in the several Taluk areas for giving relief to the suffering population.

Agency employed on special allowances for temporary periods.

Besides enlisting the cooperation of the officials of the various branches of service such as Sanitary Inspectors Taluk Officials, Sheikdars and School Masters, wherever available, 29 persons were employed for short periods at a total cost of Rs. 364-7-10, in all Taluks, for the purpose of distributing medicine and dietitic articles to the people affected. This includes 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed, for about a month, on Rs 50+ 25 each at Hassan and Hole-Narsipu

Medical aid rendered and other relief measures.

1. Thymol gargle, 2. Diaphoretic and Cough mixtures and 3. Cinammoniated --- Quinine were supplied, in large quantities, to all local authorities for free distribution Local vydyans, wherever available and Hakims, were granted Extra contingent allowances for distributing medicine to the sick. The total cost incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 723-13-9.

Articles of diet, rice, sojee etc., costing Rs.2473-2-9 were purchased and distributed to the suffering population in all centres. In cases of emergency needy people were also helped by payment of cash entrusted to the District Medical Officer, in the Hassan Municipality. It may be noted here that the number of people to whom relief was given in the manner indicated above, is reported to be 89172 for the District as against 1,49,340 people actually affected by Influenza or to nearly 70 percent of the affected population.

For the speedy distribution of medicine and dietitic articles conveyances were also engaged in the Hassan Taluk at a cost of Rs.90-9-11.

Other miscellaneous expenditure such as construction of temporary sheds at Chennaraipatna purchase of bags and other incidental charges amounted to Rs.671-3-2.

The Reverend A.R.Slater of the Weslyan Mission, Hassan, kindly rendered gratuitous help during the epidemic by treating 2500 patients belonging to 45 villages in and around Hassan Taluk and he was given a sum of Rs.60/- for the purpose.

The total expenditure incurred as above, under all heads is shown, in detail, against the several Taluks in the appended statement and it amounted to Rs.4262-13-5. This was ~~entirely~~ borne out of the

entirely met out of the Government grant of Rs6000/- sanctioned in their orders Nos.G.103-113 dated 12th. October 1918 and G.8235-94 dated 9th. November 1918 and apportioned among the several Taluks as shown in the statement. The unspent balance has been ordered to be credited back to the Treasury and the vouchers connected with the expenditure will be forwarded to the Comptroller, separately.

Under the supervision of private agency a sum of Rs.270/- subscribed by the people of Arsikere and Rs.50/- paid by the Civic Society of Hassan were spent, in this connection, for affording help to the poor and the needy of the respective places.

C O N C L U S I O N.

It only remains to record with satisfaction, the wholehearted co-operation on the part of the Medical staff of the District under the guidance of the District Medical Officer Mr.M.Jagannatham Pille and the assistance rendered, during the prevalence of the epidemic, by the Officers and the Officials of the various Departments and by the Philanthropic gentlemen in the District, too numerous to be named individually.

Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

Detailed statement accompanying ther measures adopted to check the spread of influenza in Hassan Distr

Name of Taluk or Town	Amount allotted			Total amount spent	Amount on hand	No. of patie ts actually treated	No. of deaths reported up to date
	Government grant	Private subscri- tion if any	Other ex- pendi- ture if any				
	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P				
Hassan Town	200- 0 -0	50 - 0 - 0					
Hassan Taluk	900 - 0 -0	0 - 0 - 0	80-5-6	1078-2-12	21-13-11	7224	3217
Arsikere Taluk	800 - 0 -0	270 -0 -0	53-7-0	640-3-9	159-12-3	4159	2276
Channarayapatna	900 - 0 -0	0 -0 -0	24-6-6	139-11-0	760-5-0	25640	8865
Hole Narsipur	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0- 0	38-0-0	531-9-8	486-4	7000	1078
Arkalgud	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 - 0	66-7-8	580-6-7	19-9-5	4750	1587
Belur	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 - 0	0-0-0	517-11-9	82-4-3	7145	2256
Manjarabad	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 - 0	47-2-6	267-7-10	332-8-2	954	462
Alur Sub Taluk	450 - 0 -0	0 - 0 - 0	59-13-6	258-7-0	191-9-0	3050	815
Deputy Commissioner's Office	350 - 0 - 0	0 - 0 - 0	229-1-9 *	229-1-9	120-14-3		
Total	6000 - 0 - 0	320-0-0	671-3-2	4262-13-5	1737-2-7	89172	20766

* Includes Sanad Surgeon's allowance, Cattle mortality charges and medicine charges

Deputy Commissioner
& Paravanda Asst.
19.1.1919.

Detailed statement accompanying the final report showing the allotment an spread of influenza in Hassan District.

Name of Taluk or Town	Amount allotted		Total No. of villages to which relies was extended in the Taluk	Total No. of attacks for the Taluk	Relief given by supplying Conjee or Milk.
	Government grant	Private subscription if any			Rs as. p
	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.			
Hassan Town	200- 0 -0	50 - 0 -0		2557	0 - 0 - 0
Hassan Taluk	900 - 0n-0	0 - 0 -0	227	7224	756 - 11 -11
Arsikere Taluk	800 - 0 -0	270 -0 -0	218	15611	500 - 1 - 6
Channarayapatna	900 - 0 -0	0 -0 -0	121	75300	82 - 4 - 6
Hole Narsipur	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0-0	192	8945	115 - 12 - 0
Arkalgud	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 -0	263		322 - 8 - 0
Belur	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 -0	297	16540	416 - 13 - 9
Manjarabad	600 - 0 -0	0 - 0 -0	150	4395	100 - 15 - 1
Alur Sub Taluk	450 - 0 -0	0 - 0 -0	163	13768	178 - 0 - 0
Deputy Commissioner's Office	350 - 0 - 0	0 - 0 -0	0	0	0 - 0 - 0
Total	6000 - 0 - 0	320-0- 0	1632	149340	2473- 2 - 9

expenditure of Funds sanctioned and other measures adopted to check the

Cost of temporary establishment entertained			Other charges			Total amount spent	Amount on hand	No. of patients actually treated	No. of deaths reported up to date
No. of persons employed	Pay of each separately	Total cash spent	Conveyance allowance	contingent grant to Local Vaidyan any & Hakims	Other expenditure if				
	Subasst Surgeon temporarily on Rs 50+25=	15/- allowance to Compounder	90-9-11			1078-2-1	21-13-11		
8	10-0-0	43-0-0	0	20-0-0	80-5-6			7224	3217
0	0 -0-0	0-0-0	0	86-11-3	53-7-0	640-3-9	159-12-3	4159	2276
1	8 -0-0	8-0-0	0	25-0-0	24-6-6	139-11--	760-5--	25640	8865
2	1. Subasst Surgeon Rs 50+25= 1 Supervisor Rs 25/-	96-10-8	7/-	294-3-0 medicine charges	38-0-0	531-9-8	486-4	7000	1078
3	7 -0-0	23-14-11	2/8/0	165-0-0	66-7-8	580-6-7	19-9-5	4750	1587
0	0 -0-0	0- 0-0	0	100-14-0	0-0-0	517-11-9	82-4-3	7145	2256
7spl.	6 on Rs.10/	99-6-3	0	20-0-0	47-2-6	267-7-10	332-8-2	954	462
2 peons	1 on Rs.20/								
1 on Rs.	8-0-0	8-8-0	0	12-1-6	59-13-6	258-7--	191-9--	3050	815
4 on Rs.	8-0-0								
0									
0	0 -0-0	0-0-0	0	0-0-0	229-1-9 *	229-1-9	120-14-3		
29		294-7-10	100-1-11	723-13-9	671-3-2	4262-13-5	1737-2-7	89172	20766

* Includes Asst Surgeon's allowances, telegram charges & aid medicine charges

Mohammad
Deputy Commissioner
& Passed Asst.
19.1.1919.

H.C.No.68 LB. 18-19. Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Dated Shimoga, 11th January 1919.

From

M.A. Narayana Iyengar, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Shimoga District.

To

C.S. Balasundram Iyer, Esquire., B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e .

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. G. 9521-8 Med.56-18-52 dated 26th November 1918 and subsequent reminder, I have the honor to submit herewith the final report on the measures adopted to combat the recent epidemic of influenza in the Shimoga District together with a statement of expenditure in each Taluk and the statistics of attacks and deaths.

I have the honor to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

M.A. Narayana Iyengar

Deputy Commissioner,

Shimoga District.

1918-19.

From The Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

To The Chief Secretary to
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore

Dated the 11th January 1919

Despatched

Received 21496 Cell Sub

General No. H.C. 68 L.B. 18-19.
No.

Enclosure No. One.

Submits a final report on the recent epidemic of influenza in Shimoga District together with the statements of expenditure and statistics of attacks and deaths.

A final report on the relief measures adopted to combat the epidemic of influenza in the Shimoga District.

------:o:------

Preliminary outbreak and durations.

The epidemic of influenza broke out in the district at first in Shimoga Town on the 11th September 1918 and rapidly spread itself throughout the District. The disease was very virulent in the taluks of Honnali, Chennagiri, Shikarpur and Sorab. The epidemic prevailed for nearly 3 months being very severe during the latter part of October and first week of November 1918 and finally abated by the end of November.

Relief measures.

i. Formation of relief Committees.
ii. Employment of paid Agencies.
iii. Utilising the services of all touring Officers and officials for distribution of medicines.
iv. Utilising the services of all Vaidyas and Hakims and retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
v. Special indent of medicine by District Sanitary Officer besides the stock of District Medical Officer.
vi. Distribution and reading of pamplets on influenza to the public.

2. As the district was as a whole very badly infected relief committees were formed in convenient centres of each Taluk with enthusiastic sympathetic Local Public-spirited men as members for distributing medicine to the sick in their dwellings; and diet and clothing to the poor d---- sufferers in the rural areas as noted in the margin.[x] The services of the Village Committee members were also utilised for this purpose. The Local Medical Officers prepared medicines in packets of required doses and gave them to the Relief Committees for distribution with instruc--tions. The sheikdars, Sanitary Inspectors and other Officers and Officials of Government whose duty required them to travel often in the interior parts were entrusted with the work of distributing medicines to the members of the several Relief Com--mittees. Where it was not possible to find suitable local men, paid agencies were also employed at a cost of Rs 196/-13-11. The services of all available

[x]

Taluk.	Number of Committees.
Shimoga.	25
Kumsi Sub Taluk.	8
Chennagiri.	14
Honnali.	23
Shikarpur.	6
Sorab.	7
Sagar.	5
Nagar.	20
Tirthahalli.	4
Total.	112.

available local pandits and hakims were also utilised.

In Municipal areas, the Towns were devided into various circles or divisions, each division being placed in charge of the Municipal member or paid agencies, as the case may be, for attending to the distribution of medicines and diet to the patients.

3. As a preventive measure the several instructions issued in the matter of gaurding against infection were promptly communicated to the public by issuing circulars and having them read-out to the illiterate public in rural parts by the Committee members.

4. The District Medical Officer and the District Sanitary Officer were requested to arrange for keeping sufficient stocks of medicines with them and supply the several Local-Fund Dispensaries in the District with the necessary medicines The District Sanitary Officer besides indenting on the medical stores for the medicines, purchased in two instalments from private Chemists, medicines to the value of Rs 294-9-0 and distributed them to meet the demand.

Special treatment and care of patients.

5. In order to accommodated patients who required special care and proper treatment under the supervision of Medical Officers, arrangement was made to erect temporary sheds for in-patients in the Taluks of Kumsi, Sorab & Sagar and Nagar at a cost of Rs 101-6-0. As the epidemic broke-out at a season when the scarcity of food stuffs was keenly

keenly felt, it was found necessary to arrange for dieting the patients striken with the disease. Every Officer and official employed in the Relief work was instructed to take the help of generous and liberal hearted public spirited men in this connection; wherever it was not possible, to arrange for proper dieting at Government cost. Tha amount of Rs 8000/- sanctioned by Government to adopt measures to combat the epidemic was distributed to the Taluks for expenditure as detailed in the statement hereto annexed. Out of this sum Rs 2963-0-8 was spent on various items of relief, including dieting, medicine, and establishment charges as per statement enclosed. It is no doubt true that the Taluk Officers did not make as generous a use of the ample funds placed at their disposal as the Govern--ment intended, but there is no reason to suppose that assistance was denied in deserving cases.

Help rendered by the generous public spi--rited men in dieting and clothing.

6. In addition to this, some of the local well todo men in the Taluks of Shimoga, Honnali, Shikar--pur, Tirthahalli and Nagar contributed liberally towards the supply of food and clothing to the needy sick. In this connection the public of Nagar Taluk and Nyamti, Honnali and Shimoga Towns volunteerily subscribed donation to the value of Rs 1410/- as noted in the margin. It is difficult to have a correct idea of the help rendered by the public, as it is the custom not to publish one's charity.

Nagar Taluk.	Rs 610/-.
Shimoga Town.	" 300/-.
Nyamti.	" 200/-.
Honnali.	" 300/-.
Total.	Rs 1410/-.

Mortality.

7. The total mortality in the District from this epidemic was reported to be 22,741 which

comes

comes to about 44.00 per thousand of population of this district as detailed in the statement herein enclosed. The taluks that suffered badly are Honnali, Chennagiri, Shikarpur and Sorab.

Conclusion.

During the course of the epidemic Messrs. Appanna Iyengar, Machia and myself who maintained Motor cars took along with us medicines and distributed them to Relief Committees, and also took along with us medical Officers in our cars to facilitate the issue of suitable instructions to the members of Committees.

Before concluding, I wish to bring to the notice of Government that the District Officers heartily co-operated in combating the dire disease and the Amildars together with their Relief Committees rose to the occasion and did good work. Last but not least, the Scout Master of the Collegiate High Schhol at Shimoga readily placed the services of himself and his staff at my disposal for the relief of the sufferers.

M A Nanjundaiah

Deputy Commissioner,

SGR. RS. Shimoga District.

Statement showing the details of influenza attacks and deaths in the Shimoga District as per the Final reports received from all the Taluks and the Sub Taluk of the District.

No.	Taluks.	Population.	Number of villages affected.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date of Outbreak.	Date of Abatement.	Number of persons treated.	Remarks.
1.	Shimoga. Town.	13111		3000	268	11-9-18	20-11-18	3000	The number of attacks is three or four times the number reported, as minor ailment for a day or two had been evidently omitted. The number of persons treated is also higher by the same proportion, if the administration of every kind of medicine is taken into account.
2.	Shimoga.	61813	151	7957	1829	5-10-18	14-11-18	892	
3.	Kumsi Sub Taluk.	17124	8	4968	517	10-10-18	19-11-18	648	
4.	Chennagiri.	83233	192	11335	6100	26-9-18	26-11-18	3024	
5.	Honnali.	68327	(about)200	11736	3582	15-9-18	30-11-18	3839	
6.	Shikarpur.	63074	123	10013	3148	1-10-18	29-11-18	1544	
7.	Sorab.	66005	93	8100	4948	20-10-18	26-11-18	3945	
8.	Sagar.	51049	138	5371	1187	25-9-18	20-11-18	(about)2000	
9.	Nagar.	37656	190	3797	534	1-10-18	30-11-18	2072	
10.	Tirthahalli.	54724	247	11189	6023	12-9-18	30-11-18	10841	
	Total.	516,716	1,342	77,716	22,741	-	-	31,805.	

M A [illegible]
Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

Dated Shimoga, 11th January 1919.

Statement showing the details of expenditure out of the sum allotted in connection with the Influenza epidemic in the Shimoga District.

No.	Names of Taluks.	Amount Allotted.	Diet.	Medicine.	Shed.	Temporary establishment.	Other items.	Total.	Remarkes
1.	Shimoga	1000-0-0	345-4-0	4-5-11	- - -	45-10-0	24-3-0	419-6-11	
2.	Kumsi Sub Taluk.	200-0-0	45-0-0	10-0-0	20-0-0	30-0-0	2-11-0	107-11-0	
3.	Chennagiri.	1200-0-0	240-0-3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3-6-0	243-6-3	The Shimoga Municipality spent a sum of Rs 152/- Shik. Tirthahalli 22 in combating the disease.
4.	Honnali.	1200-0-0	679-7-8	22-3-0	-?- -	- - -	- - -	701-10-8	
5.	Shikarpur.	1000-0-0	216-14-1	22-6-0	- - -	- - -	6-15-6	245-13-7	
6.	Sorab.	1100-0-0	203-5-10	9-0-0	6-6-0	- - -	6-11-3	225-9-1	
7.	Sagar.	350-0-0	102-0-0	- - -	39-14-0	8-0-0	23-15-9	173-13-9	
8.	Nagar.	300-0-0	64-11-0	5-5-0	35-0-0	- - -	- - -	105-0-0	
9.	Tirthahalli.	250-0-0	122-1-0	- - -	- - -	57-5-4	- - -	179-6-4	
10.	District Reserve.	850-0-0	- - -	- - -	- - -	55-14-7	117-14-0	173-12-7	(Rs 117-14-0) Telegraphi charges etc.,
11.	District Sanitary Office.	550-0-0	- - -	294-9-0	- - -	- - -	92-13-6	387-6-6	
	Total.	8000-0-0	2018-11-10	367-6-11	101-6-0	196-13-11	278-10-0	2963-0-8.	

Shimoga,
9th Hanuary 1919.

M A Narayana Gowda
Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

RS

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 25.1.19

Signed by [illegible]

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 15520—1

To

(1) The Dy Commissioner

Jhansi District

(2) — do — Kalpi

Sir,

In confirming the marginal telegram, issued on the 22nd January 19, I am directed to state that the cost of the telegram may be recovered from the officials who have challenged the submission of the report in question.

I have &c

[illegible]

for Chief Secretary

over.

Submit immediately final report on the charges

[illegible]

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Chitaldrug 30th January 1919.

Frbm.

M.Zahiruddin Mecci,Esquire,B.A.
Offg: Deputy Commissioner,
C h i t a l d r u g.

To.

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer,Esquire,B.A.
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

S i r,

With reference to your letter No.C.8540-7 dated 12th November 1918 and subsequent reminder No.31-18 of the 22nd January 1919, I have the honor to state that the final report about influenza was submitted with this office letter No.551 dated 24th December 1918 wherein the amount of relief by way of food &c given to the patients has already been furnished.

If separate information is required for each Town and Municipality, I shall take steps to get the same from the beginning of the out-break to its close and submit a detailed report in the matter.

The favor of an early reply is requested.

I have the honor to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,
Treasury Assistant Commissioner,
For Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
(Absent from station).

57124 WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

191

From M. Zahiruddin Saheb Esq B.A.
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug

To C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esqr. B.A.
Chief Secretary to the Government
of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Bangalore

Dated 30.1.19

Despatched 31.

Received

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
Ch Secd.
1 FEB 1919

General No. Ref. C 483 L 1 of 18-19
No. 0

Enclosure No.

Informing that the final report was submitted on 24.12.1918 and requesting advice as to whether a separate information is required for each town and municipality

Ken 31/2 [illegible]

31/

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District,

Dated Chikmagalur, 23rd January 1919.

From,

C. Devaraj Urs, Esquire.,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To,

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 9521-8/Med. 56-18-52 dated 26th November 1918, I have the honor to submit herewith a Final Report on the recent Influenza Epidemic in this District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

WD 0163 - GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S

1918-19

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Thaden District

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Burma.
Bassein.

Dated 23rd.

Despatched 23rd January 19

Received

General No. A. C. 286(63) Ch. with
No. 18-19 C.R.

Enclosure No. 4. 56285

Submitting the final
Report on the recent
influenza Epidemic
in this District.

Jan 1919
251
3
OF 25 JAN 1919

Report on the recent Influenza Epidemic in the Kadur District.

****

PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE.

During the last week of September 1918 the Amildar of Tarikere submitted a report stating that a great number of persons in the Villages of Anuvanhalli and Sivane of the Sivane Hobli had been laid up with fever. The Sub Assistant Surgeon of Ajjampur was requested to attend to the treatment of the patients in the said villages The disease spread rapidly and by about the first week of October 1918 many of the villages in the Ajjampur, Sivane, Amrutapura and Kasaba Hoblies also became badly infected. A number of Villages in the Kadur Taluk bordering on the Tarikere Taluk were infected. Mudigere Taluk was not infected till the 20th October 1918.

2. Though the epidemic broke out in a virulent form about the last week of September 1918 yet its existence may be traced to the first week of August 1918, when many persons in the towns of Chikmagalur and Tarikere suffered from a mild attack of fever and cough and the seriousness of the disease was not noticed in the beginning owing to the prevalence of the Plague at the same tim

SOURCES OF INFECTION.

3. From the Report received from the Sub Assistant Surgeon of Ajjampur it is seen that the infection was [illegible] first imported

to Kallenahalli a village in Sivane Hobli. The Pattegar merchants of the place were in the habit of visiting Bombay once or twice a year to buy silk and cotton yarns neces-sary for their trade. Three Mahomadan merchants who went to Bombay in the middle of September when that town was infected returned to their village suffering from fever and cough and died three or four days afterwards. The other inmates of the houses immediately caught the infection and in a short time the whole village became infected. The disease gradually spread from one village to another and particularly rapidly in the several villages of Tarikere and Kadur Taluks owing to the contact of people of different villages at Shandies It is probable that persons coming into the District in the Railway from Bombay and other infected localities also might have introduced the epidemic into this District. The epidemic spread in several places with such rapidity that the medical staff at the disposal of the public was found inadequate to meet the situation and a requisition was made to the Senior Surgeon for the services of four more Sub Assistant Surgeons. The additional Medical Men could not be got for want of men in the Medical Department. From the statement here-to attached, it will be seen that the Taluks of Tarikere and Kadur have suffered most in this District during the prevalenc of this disease. Arrangements were however

made by the District Medical Officer who issued instructions to the Sub Assistant Surgeon Ajjampur Local and Dispensary to visit the infected villages with medicine and give timely relief.

4. The Government in their Order No. 103-113 dated 12th October 1918 sanctioned allotments for each of the Districts for expenses connected with the relief measures to be adopted for combating the disease. A sum of Rs. 3000/- was placed at my disposal for expenses in this District and the amount was distributed among the several Amildars and the Deputy Amildar as per particularised below.

1.	Chikmagalur.	.. Rs. 250.
2.	Kadur.	.. Rs. 500.
3.	Mudigere.	.. Rs. 100.
4.	Tarikere.	.. Rs. 600.
5.	Koppa.	Rs. 250.
6.	Narasimharajapur.	Rs. 250.
7.	Chikmagalur Municipality.	Rs. 250.
	Rs.	2,200.

MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT THE DISEASE.

5. The Government Orders issuing instructions regarding the relief measures to be adopted and the Sanitary Commissioners Circulars re the formation of relief Committees and the precautions to be observed to check the spread of the disease and the Senior Surgeon's Circular regarding the treatment which may be given to patients suffering from Influenza were distributed among all the Amildars and the Presidents of the Chikmagalur and Tarikere Municipality with instructions to give immediate effect to them.

Copies of letter No. 107 dated 13th October 1918 from the President, Municipal Council Bangalore City with its enclosures regarding anti Influenza operations adopted in the Bangalore City received Chief Secretary's Official memorandum No. G. 124-135 dated 16th October 1918 were sent to the President of all Municipalities. Government Order No. 190-238 C.B. Medical dated 21st October 1918 sanctioning the temporary Establishments for each Taluk were also forwarded to all Amildars.

6 In every town and Taluk relief Committees were formed. In Municipalities some of the Municipal Councillors and some Non Official gentlemen constituted the Committee. In rural areas the Hobli Sheikdars and some Influential persons living in the Villages form the Committee. Eight bottles of Thymol was obtained from the Sanitary Commissioner and was distributed among the people through the District Health Officer, Special Revenue Officer Malnad Improvement Scheme and the Amildars of Chikmagalur and Koppa Taluks.

7. With a view to disseminate knowledge effectively among the masses a Pamphlet on Influenza in Kannada was caused to be published by the Sub Assistant Surgeon Tarikere and copies of the same were distributed among the people in the Tarikere Town and Taluk. In the town of Chikmagalur a temporary Dispensary was opened for a few days by Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar Assistant

Surgeon at the Chikmagalur Civil Hospital near the Sakrapatna road and was afterwards shifted near to the Mahomadan Musafarkana to suit the convenience of the people living in that part of the town. The Sub Assistant Surgeon of Tarikere stocked the required medicine in a box and carried it with him wherever he went to enable him to treat the patients at their houses The medicine required by the patients was generally obtained from the Local Fund and Malnad Improvement Dispensaries in the District. The Hindoo Vaidyasalas also freely distributed medicine among the effected people. She Sub Assistant Surgeon of each Dispensary visited Villages also to treat Influenza patients . In Koppa and Chikmagalur Taluk medicine prepared by Mr. Ramachandravasudava Rao Ayurvedic Physician residing in Chikmagalur was purchased and distributed among the people. Mr. Seshia Sastry Vidwan who has opened a Dispensary at Sringeri also attended to the treatment of some Influenza patients in that locality.

8. The necessary drugs for preparing "Kashaya" viz Pepper, Garlic and Omum were purchased and supplied to some patients in Narasinharajapura Mudigere and Other Taluks. Many private native Pandits and Hakeems also attended to the treatment of some of the Influenza patients with success in all the Taluks.

9. A motor car was hired and placed at the disposal of the District Medical Officer who visited many villages in the District for distributing medicine and imparting instructions

to the people etc. The charges incurred towards the hire of the Car amounted to Rs. 585-4-0 . I also visited many infected Villages with the Assistant Surgeon Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar distributing medicine and grain freely among the poor and the suffering.

10 Arrangements were made for the preparation of Conji in all the towns for the supply of the same to the houses of the patients. In rural areas Sooji Sugar and Milk and rice were distributed among the suffering poor and needy.

11 The distribution of medicine and Conji among the affected people was attended to by the members of the relief Committees and the special Establsihments entertained in each taluk for the purpose.

12. As per instructions received Sheds were constructed in Koppa, Hariharpur, Sollesile, Narasimharajapura and Mudigere near the Dispensaries for patients to have the benefit of open air treatment therein.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

13. In Municipal areas the Municipal Servants rendered necessary Assistance when there was occassion for it in cases of burial or cremation of dead bodies. The Village Officers also rendered necessary help where ever required as per instructions issued to them from this office

ORK OF THE RELIEF PARTIES AND THE SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

14. It is satisfactory to note that the relief parties and the special establishments maintained in each taluk discharged

their duties sympathetically and whole heartedly. In several places private gentlemen readily responded to the call of the situation and afforded relief to the sick and the poor special mention may be made of the gentlemen mentioned in the list hereto attached.

15. It is reported that Mr. Patre Veerappa and others of Birur got medicine at their own cost before the relief measures were organized by Government. One Arrack Contractor D. K. Mallarappa supplied Conji to 25 persons daily in the Tarikere Town.

16. The total amount spent on relief measures adopted in this District including the cost of Telgrams amounted to Rs. 2,044--2-10 as per statement appendix (A). The Amildar of Koppa and the Deputy Amildar of Narasimharajapura having recently submitted certain vouchers for payment , some particulars have been called for and the accounts will be finally adjusted as early as possible

17. The annexed statement shows Talukwar the number of attacks and deaths and percentage of mortality to the total population.

C O N C L U S I O N.

18. The relief measures ordered by the Government came in timely and were greatly welcomed by the people.

19. The relief measures adopted and the cooperation of Officials and Non Officials in giving prompt relief to the poor and the sick successfully contributed towards the

arrest of the spread of the epidemic and its final disappearance from the District.

20. The President of the Tarikere Municipality desires to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao L.M.& S., Sub Assistant Surgeon of Tarikere during Influenza Epidemic .

OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
KADUR DISTRICT.

C.M.K. 3.

Statement sho[redacted] the number of Deaths from Influenza in the Kadur District.

No	Name of Taluk.	Population.	Attacks	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths.	Remarks.
1	Chickmagalur	82,044	5,675	1,655	2.0	
2	Mudigere	43,353	1,858	365	.9	
3	Kadur	81,013	3,856	825	.4	
4	Tarikere	70,498.	8,456	2,922	3.2	
5	Narasimrajapur	16,710	875	155	.8	
6	Koppa	34,943	2,879	680	1.8	
7	Sringere	9,896.	756.	165.	1.5.	
			24,355.	5,867.		

Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

Statement Showing the amount incurred during the Influenza Epidimic in the Kadur District.

No	Name of Taluk	Telegram charges	Hire of motor	Cost of medicine	Dieting charges	Building Sheds	Establishment charges	Cart hire	Printing charges	Total	Remarks
1	Deputy Commr's office	81 14 .	585 4 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	667 2 .	
2	Chickmagalur Town.	. . .	. . .	. . .	250 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	250 . .	
3	Chickmagalur Taluk	. . .	. . .	40 . .	194 6 .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	234 6 .	
4	Kadur —do—	. 12 .	. . .	. . .	225 7 8	. . .	. . .	20 4 .	. . .	246 7 8	
5	Tarikere —do—	. . .	. . .	52 12 7	106 6 8	. . .	60 . .	13 8 .	16 . .	248 11 3	
6	Koppa —do—	2 7 .	. . .	31 10 .	157 15 .	8 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	200 . .	
7	Mudigere —do—	. . .	. . .	7 2 .	132 5 11	8 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	147 7 11	
8	Narasimrajapur	. . .	. . .	5 . .	16 8 9	28 7 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 . .	
		85 1 .	585 4 .	136 8 7	1083 2 .	44 7 3	60 . .	33 12 .	16 . .	2044 2 10	

Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District.

Statement showing the names of persons who rendered help during the prevalence of Influenza Epidemic.

C H I K M A G A L U R T O W N.

1. Mr. B. Rangaiengar.
2. Mr. Nurabdul Satharsab.
3. Mr. M. Abdul Aziz.
4. Mr. C. Rasoolkhan.
5. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyengar.
6. Mr. Srikantaiyya.
7. Mr. Dostahmedkhan.
8. Mr. Khaderbeg.
9. Mr. Rudra Setty.
10. Mr. M. Narasimhasetty.
11. Mr. C. Madhu Rao.
12. Mr. Khiderkhan.

K A D U R T O W N.

1. Sub Assistant Surgeon.
2. Police Inspector.
3. Mr. Parameswriah ..
4. Mr. Srikantiah, Shanbhog.
5. Mr. Munusami Mudaliar.
6. Mr. Thimme Gowda. Contractor.
7. Mr. Anantha Jois.

T A R I K E R E T O W N.

1. Mr. Akabarsherrief.
2. Mr. Abdul Rahim.
3. Mr. Himam Sab.
4. Mr. Lakkanna.
5. Mr. Sangeeviah.
6. Mr. Ramadasappa.
7. Mr. Nadig Phanniappa.
8. Mr. Baba Sahib.
9. Mr. Rayasada Venkataramaiah.
10. Mr. Manavarthe Surappa.
11. Mr. S. Venkata Rao.
12. Mr. A. Srinivasa Rao.
13. Mr. D.K. Malarappa.
14. Mr. Dodda Mallayya.
15. Mr. Putta Mallayya.
16. Mr. Chukmukki Karianna.
17. Mr. Mudde Nirvanayya.
18. Mr. Hangi Basappa.
19. Mr. Kenchanna.
20. Mr. Dasiga.
21. Mr. Mutchigara Nagappa.
22. Mr. Surge Hanumappa Naik.
23. Mr. T. Tamaswami.
24. Mr. Jaganatha Mudaliar.
25. Mr. Nerlekere Subba Rao.
26. Mr. Anche Venkatarambatta.
27. Mr. Asudlla Hussin.
28. Mr. Hulliar Muniappa.
29. Mr. Ranganna.
30. Mr. Srinivasa Rao.
31. Mr. Naranaiyer.

32. Mr. Attiganahal Venkataramiah.
33. Mr. Byrappa.
34. Mr. A. Srinivasa Rao.

T A R I K E R E T A L U K.

LINGADAHALLY HOBLI.

1. Mr. W. R. Thompson. Kathlekhan Estate.
2. Mr. Edward. Dunhill Manager, Jigane and Sampigekan Estate
3. Mr. Chalamette, Manager, Muskulmurdi.
4. Mr. Coelho For Thottlekhan Estate.
5. Mr. Labo for Kerekhan Estate.
6. Mr. Govinda Rao, Sub Overseer. P.W.D.
7. Mr. Hiriyannappa,
8. Mr. Dasappa.
9. Mr. Linge Gowda.

KASABA HOBLI.

1. Mr. Venkatadasappa.
2. Mr. Baba Sahib.
3. Mr. A. Rama Rao.
4. Mr. Gulam Rasool, Forest Ranger.
5. Mr. Puttiah.
6. Mr. Ramalinga Sastry.
7. Mr. Siddappa.
8. Mr. Govianna.
9. Mr. Ganganna.

LAKKAVALLI HOBLI.

1. Mr. Krishnappa.
2. Mr. Hanumaboi.
3. Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar.
4. Mr. Chennappiah.

AMRUTPURA HOBLI.

1. Mr. Anathiah, Head Master.
2. Mr. Phaniappa.
3. Nerlekere Subba Rao.
4. Mr. Amrutapura Subba Rao.
5. Mr. Venkata Ramiah.
6. Mr. Seeumadhava Rao.
7. Mr. Rama Rao.
8. Mr. Srinivasa Murti.
9. Mr. Thammaiya.
10. Patel of Amruthapura.

Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

C.M.K.

No. G.C.333-9
Encls. one

Office of the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Govt.

Dated Bangalore, 30th January 1919

From

Rajakarya Pravina Rao Bahadur

T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, Esq., M.B., C.M.

Senior Surgeon with the Government of

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.11841-4, dated 17th December 1918, requesting me to submit a final report regarding the recent epidemic of influenza, together with a statement ofattacks and deaths, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Medical aid. It was about the first week of October 1918 that the prevalence of influenza in a severe form in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities attracted the attention of the authorities to a need for the adoption of special measures to combat the situation. On the 7th October I went round the Bangalore City and saw the conditions by the attendance of patients at the several branch dispensaries. The next day I met the Honorary President and advised the Municipality as to the necessity for opening special wards for influenza patients near the Epidemic Diseases Hospital where there was ample open ground for erecting temporary structures. To prevent overcrowding at the dispensaries and to minimise the inconvenience to patients, I ordered that the medical institutions in the City should be kept open for out-patients from 7 to 12 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening. I also instructed the medical subordinates in charge, to have large quantities of the standard mixtures prepared and always kept in stock, whereby they could easily have 400 to 500 patients attended to by a single

From

The Senior Surgeon
with the Govt. of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
57256
Bangalore.

Dated 30-1-19

Despatched

Received

GEN. & REG. SEC. Ch Sec G 3 FEB 1919

General No. G.C. 333-9
No.

Enclosure No. One

Subject.

Submits a final report on influenza, as required by Govt., and also a datewar statement, containing information regarding the touring done by Senior Surgeon in October and November 1918, as required in letter No.G.9088, dated 20-11-1918.

single compounder without much inconvenience either to himself or to the parties. The action taken, was reported to Government in my letter No.209-4, dated 8th October 1918. I left Bangalore for Mysore on the 10th October by the night train and on the following day went round the City and saw the conditions there. I met the President of the Municipality and advised him on the necessity for early action regarding the provision of additional accomodation for influenza patients near the Isolation Hospital, where ample open ground was available. I also promised the aid of medical students for influenza relief work if the President could ~~provide~~ arrange for their boarding and lodging. I had already arranged for a batch of students being deputed to work in conjunction with the Medical subordinates in charge of the Branch Dispensaries in the Bangalore City.

It has to be noted in this connection, that the epidemic was one which prevailed in almost all parts of India and not confined to any part of this State only. Qualified medical men were in demand every where and it was impossible to secure the services of private practitioners or retired medical men for temporary work on any reasonable terms. Under the circumstances, the only course left to to this department was to make the utmost use of the available resources.

I left Mysore and returned to Bangalore on the 12th evening and in my letter No.209-7, dated 13th October 1918, reported to Government, with reference to their order of the 9th idem directing, among other matters, the opening of six additional dispensaries in Bangalore, that the arrangements made by me with the available resources, were sufficient to meet the requirements and that similar arrangements had also been made for medical aid in the Mysore City. On the 14th I issued a circular to the District Medical Officers authorising them to post medical subordinates from unaffected localities to affected ones, according to circumstances, leaving the

dispensaries in the unaffected places in charge of compounders or even temporarily closing them. The same day I received Government order No.98-102, dated 12th October 1918, regarding arrangements to be made in Bangalore and Mysore, among which one was for itinerant dispensaries under medical students, if qualified men were not available. The President of the Mysore City Municipality having intimated by wire that boarding and lodging arrangements for the medical students were ready, a batch of these was at once despatched to Mysore (on 15-10-1918.) As an attempt to secure qualified hands I sent an advertisement to the Madras and local newspapers offering a pay of Rs.60 per mensem for temporary work and calling for applications. I also intimated to the Presidents of the two Municipalities and of the eight District Boards the fact that there was a paucity of qualified hands in the department and suggested the advisability of their securing such qualified hands as might be available in their places and of advertising for hands. Copies of these communications were also submitted by me to Government for their information with my letter No.213-3, dated 16th October 1918. That night I left for Mysore and after attending to the Representative Assembly meeting on the 17th, left Mysore the next day for Sivasamudram where a Sub Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon were both reported to be ill, saw them and certain other cases and arranged for additional medical hands and arrived in Bangalore on the 19th morning. I saw Government order of the 15th October, directing arrangements to be made in the Districts for combating influenza. Requisitions were also received from Deputy Commissioners of Districts for special remedies in the form of pills, etc., and to make matters clear I issued a circular to the effect that there was no specific for influenza and that medical men were expected to treat each case according to symptoms and on general principles. Copies of the circular were sent to Deputy Commission-

Commissioners and they were requested to arrange for constructing sheds near local fund dispensaries for accommodating patients and to entertain menial staff necessary. Out of the Medical Officers available at Bangalore and Mysore, hands were from time to time made available for medical aid at Sivasamudram, Kolar, Tumkur and at the special influenza hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore.

Supply of medicines. The annual supply (which included ingredients for influenza medicines) had been made to the medical institutions in the State between June and September 1918. As this supply is based on 18 months' normal requirements, it was considered that the dispensaries had sufficient stock to cope with emergencies. It was also open to the medical subordinates to obtain urgent requirements by sending extra indents to the Stores. With these facilities available, no serious inconvenience was expected. Explicit instructions were, however, issued on the 21st October 1918, directing the Sub Assistant Surgeons to send extra indents to the Medical Stores direct and further instructions were issued to the District Medical Officers to see that adequate supplies were maintained in their districts. Extra indents now began to come in large numbers and the stock of influenza medicines at the Stores began to run short. The contractors, Messrs.Paul & Co., who had already been requested to send the supplies early, were wired to expedite the same. Owing to transport difficulties mainly, the firm could not send the consignments as early as we wanted them. To maintain the stock at the Medical stores, purchases were made from whatever source available and even an agent was sent to Madras to buy up as much of the drugs as could be secured from firms there. After all the extra indents had been complied with, one round of supply was made, unasked, to all the institutions and further supply was thereafter ordered to be stopped as influenza had almost disappeared and things had settled down to normal conditions.

The Superintendent of the Medical Stores had also to encounter difficulties in the matter of transport facilities, as the railway authorities would not accept individual consignments of goods to different places. The total expenditure on the cost of medicines and the transport charges to and from the Stores, amounted to Rs.28,696/- as already reported to Government in my letter No.333-6 dated 23rd December 1918 and an extra grant to cover the same has also been sanctioned by Government in their order No. G 14086-7-Med. 86-18-72 of 21-1-19.

Statistics. The following table shows the number of influenza cases treated (both as in-patients and as out-patients) at the several State, Local Fund, Municipal and aided medical institutions, and of deaths as reported by the local revenue authorities, for the period up to the end of November 1918. Total population according to the Census of 1911 is also added in the statement, for the sake of comparison.

District.	Population, per census 1911	Cases treated by medical institutions.	Deaths reported by revenue authorities	Percentage of deaths
Bangalore City	83,651	22,542	2,077	2.34
Do. District	7,59,522	12,890	10,129	1.33
Mysore City	71,306	25,892	1,293	1.81
Do. Distt.	12,70,765	45,071	23,841	1.87
Kolar do.	7,31,518	20,835	14,020	1.92
Tumkur do.	7,35,346	37,825	24,399	3.32
Hassan do.	5,80,200	58,243	5,448	0.95
Shimoga do.	5,16,716	42,641	22,754	4.40
Kadur do.	3,38,457	38,198	4,990	1.47
Chitaldrug Dt.	5,64,243	17,311	18.793	3.33

The figures in column 3 above merely denote the number of cases that were treated by the several medical institutions and not the total number of attacks which, it is not possible to ascertain, even to any degree of approximation, since patients resorted to the many unani and ayurvedic dispensaries and to private practitioners. The only reliable statistics are those furnished by the Lunatic Asylum and the two jails. They are,

Institution.	Population.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to population
Lunatic Asylum	200	12	2	1.00
Central Jail	750	292	20	2.66
Mysore Jail	177	147	3	1.69

No special precautions beyond the ordinary ones were adopted in these institutions, viz., isolation of patients, prevention of overcrowding and keeping the inmates, as far as possible, always in a free atmosphere. The Asylum buildings being not well ventilated, the lunatics were made to sleep in the open verandah attached to their respective cells. The above figures go a long way to show that with proper sanitary surroundings the mortality could be reduced to a minimum.

I attach a datewar statement showing the action taken by me in connection with influenza. It also gives information about the touring done by me during October and November 1918, which was called for in your letter No.9088, dated 20th November 1918.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Senior Surgeon.

Statement showing the action taken and touring done by the Senior Surgeon in connection with the influenza epidemic, during October and November 1918.

7-10-1918 Went round and saw condition in the branch dispensaries in the Bangalore City.

8-10-1918 Met Hony. President and advised opening of special influenza wards near Epidemic Diseases Hospital Promised help of medical students for relief duty. Ordered medical institutions being kept open for extra hours for the benefit of out-patients. Reported to Govt., action taken. Letter No.209-4.

10-10-1918 Left for Mysore by the night train.

11-10-1918 Saw conditions in Mysore. Advised President regarding special arrangements for additional accommodation for influenza patients near Isolation Hospital. Promised help of medical students. Received G.O. of 9-10-18, regarding steps to be taken in Bangalore City to combat influenza.

12-10-1918 Left Mysore by mail train and arrived in Bangalore in the evening.

13-10-1918 Reported to Government that action taken in Bangalore with available resources were sufficient, and that similar arrangements were made for Mysore also. Letter No.209-7.

14-10-1918 Issued circular to District Medical Officers ~~of~~ authorising them to post medical subordinates from unaffected localities to badly affected ones according to necessity, allowing the dispensaries to be left in charge of the compounders or even temporarily closing the same. Received G.O.No.98-102, dated 12-10-1918, regarding arrangements to be made in Bangalore and Mysore. To arrange for itinerant dispensaries under medical students. Medical students had already been arranged to be deputed for distribution of medicines to patients in their houses.

15-10-1918. On hearing from President, Mysore Municipality, that boarding and lodging arrangements were ready, despatched a batch of medical students to Mysore, for influenza duty.

16-10-1918. Advertised for qualified hands in the Madras papers. Intimated to Presidents of City Municipalities and District Boards the paucity of qualified hands in the department and advised the desirability of their securing available hands in their respective places or advertising. Action taken, reported to Government, in letter No.213-3. Advised Health Officers being placed in charge of special influenza wards to be work in the E.D.Hospitals, in addition to other work. Arranged to send medical aid to Sivasamudram. Left for Mysore by night train.

17-10-1918 Attended the Representative Assembly Meeting.

18-10-1918 Left Mysore for Sivasamudram where the medical staff had reported sick.

19-10-1918 Arrived in Bangalore. Saw G.O. dated 15-10-18, re. influenza measures in the Districts. To set doubts at rest, issued circular instructions regarding treatment and care of influenza cases. Sent copies to Deputy Commissioners and requested them to arrange for shed accommodation near dispensaries and to employ menial staff necessary.

20-10-1918 Left for Robertsonpet where both medical officer and Health Officer had reported sick. Returned to Bangalore.

21-10-1918. Saw that no arrangements had been made by the Municipality to accommodate influenza patients. Wrote to the President to arrange for accommodation of about 100 patients and to employ necessary staff and to place Health officer in charge of the same. Issued circular authorising directing Sub Assistant Surgeons to send extra indents to the Medical Stores direct. Letter No.213-4 and 5, reported to Government and sent for their information, copies of communications to the Municipal Presidents and Deputy Commissioners.

23-10-1918. In obedience to telephonic message from the Chief Secretary, Mysore, submitted a report of action taken regarding several points. Left for Mysore on intimation of illness of the Medical Officer, Krishnarajendra Hospital.

24-10-1918. Went round the several centres of medical aid in Mysore. Left for Bangalore.

25-10-1918 Left Mysore for Bangalore Arrived in Bangalore. arranged for extra supply of medicines to Mysore City and District.

26-10-1918. Received G.O.No.7557-617, dated 24-10-1918 defining responsibilities of several officers. Reported to Government (letter No.223) how, whatever was possible had been done. Issued further instructions to District Medical Officers to see that adequate supplies of medicines were maintained in their districts.

27-10-1918. Issued further instructions regarding itineration of Sub Assistant Surgeons within their areas, both in the cities and in the districts, supplying medicines to patients during itineration. Instructed Stores to send supplies unasked.& to obtain stock from any source possible.

28-10-1918. Instances of promiscuous use of thymol solution internally and of unpleasant effects having come to notice, sent a communication to executive authorities concerned, giving a quotation from a certain work on the bad effects of internal administration of thymol in solution and suggesting a substitute, viz, a decoction of Ajwan, pepper and garlic. Submitted to Government the draft of a leaflet briefly describing the symptoms of different types of influenza and giving short hints on the treatment and care of patients.

31-10-1918 Received and returned, after revision, proof of the Kannada leaflet, to the Press, with print order
Posted Posted two Sub Assistant Surgeons to the special Influenza Hospital, Municipal Gardens, in addition to an Assistant Surgeon and a Sub Assistant Surgeon already posted.

1-11-1918. Intimation having been received from Kolar that the staff of District Hospital was ill, posted two hands from Victoria Hospital, also directed Lady Apothecary to work in the District Hospital with her staff.

3-11-1918. Left for Davangere where the conditions had been reported to be bad by Deputy Commissioner.

4-11-1918. Saw arrangements for medical aid made at Davangere and left for Bangalore.

5-11-1918. Reported to Government, action taken. Being the first report called for in G.O. of 24th October

6-11-1918 Issued another circular withdrawing a previous one. Left Bangalore for Mysore, to inspect dispensaries in that district, with to see influenza work turned out.

7-11-1918 Visited Nanjangud, Gundalpet, Chamarajnagar and returned to Mysore.

8-11-1918. Visited Yedatoray, Hunsur, Periapatna and returned to Mysore.

9-11-1918 Visited Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, French Rocks, Seringapatam, and returned to Mysore. Left for Bangalore, same night.

10-11-1918. Reported to Government my return; the supply being sufficient in all the places and that the Sub Assistant Surgeons were itinerating in their respective jurisdictions.

12-11-1918. Second report to Government on influenza work of the medical department, under the heads medical staff, medical aid and supply of medicines.

14-11-1918. Left Bangalore for Kadur to inspect institutions in the Kadur and Hassan Districts.

15-11-1918 Visited Kadur, Birur, Tarikere, Lakkavalli, Narasimharajapura, Koppa, Hariharpur, Sollebile, Balehonnur, Aldur, and returned to Chickmagalur.

16-11-1918 Visited Mudigere, Balur, Kalasa, and returned to Chickmagalur.

17-11-1918 Left Chickmagalur for Belur.

18-11-1918 Inspected Belur, Nagenhalli, Arehalli, Saklespur, Bellur, Hanbal, and returned to Chickmagalur.

19-11-1918. Left Chiclmagalur, inspected Sakrepatna, and came to Kadur and on to Bangalore by train.

20-11-1918. Reported to Government my return to Head Quarter and submitted third report on influenza work, and that the epidemic was found to be dying out in most places.

23-11-1918. Visited Tiptur and returned to Bangalore.

27-11-1918. Submitted fourth report on influenza work of the Medical Department.

29-11-1918. Left Bangalore via Nelamangala, on to Kunigal, Gubbi, and returned to Tumkur. Inspected the dispensaries and the Tumkur Civil Hospital.

30-11-1918. Visited Maddagiri, Kortagere and returned to Tumkur.

Senior Surgeon

Proceedings of the Government of H.H.

the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Letter No.G.C.B.33-9 d/30-1-19 from the Senior Surgeon.
" G.C.318-2 d/ 25-12-18 from the Sanitary Commissioner.
" 197 d/ 11-1-19 from the President, Bangalore City Municipality.
" 121 d/ 8-1-19 from the President , Mnl. Cl. Mysore.
" C415 d/ 9-1-19 from the Dy. Comr. Bangalore Dt.
" 819 d/ 7-1-19 from Do Kolar.
" 112 d/ 21-1-19 from Do. Tumkur
" C1548 d/ 10-1-19 from Do. Mysore.
" C98 d/ 18-1-19 from Do. Hassan Dt.
" H.C. 8 d/ 11-1-19 from Do. Shimoga Dt.
" C.551 d/ 4-1-19 from Do. Chitaldrug Dt.
" L.C.286 d/ 23-1-19 from Do. Kadur Dt.

The marginally noted letters received from the Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner Presidents of the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts submitting final reports regarding the action taken for the suppression of the recent epidemic of Influenza in the State.

Order No.

Dated Bangalore 1919.

Recorded.

2. The disease appeared in a mild form in July 1918 and reappeared in a virulent form in the middle of September. From about the middle of November 1918 it began to decline and the disease practically subsided by the end of November 1918. Its prevalence was widespread and practically simultaneous in all places in India where mortality is reported to have been pretty heavy the Mysore State shared in the general rise in mortality. Though the disease lasted for only about 8 weeks the death rate reached a high figure and the panic produced was similar to that of plague epdc of 1898.

3. The severity of the disease and the symptoms thereof varied with individual constitution, age and to some extent according to

Med. 56-18-96

Order No. G. 19409-21

Dated Bangalore, the 4-3-1919.

R e c o r d e d .

The epidemic made its appearance in a mild form at Bangalore in July 1918 but died out soon after without causing any serious loss of life. It reappeared in a virulent form in the middle of September and spread with alarming rapidity throughout the State. No district was free and very few villages escaped. The disease began to decline from the middle of November and subsided by the end of that month.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner states that it is not possible to connect the occurrence of the epidemic to ~~ax~~ meteorological or any other known specific cause. The severity of the disease and the symptoms thereof varied with ~~the~~ individual constitution, age, and, to some extent, according to locality and it was not possible to follow any uniform treatment. In Arsikere the disease was attended with diarrhoea and on the K.G.F. with vomiting and purging. Sometimes the respiratory organs were affected and in many cases pneumonia developed owing to mixed infection. Investigations were carried out in the Public Health

Institute to find out if the pneumonia supervening the attacks of influenza might be some form of pneumonic plague and the results proved that there was no foundation for such a theory.

3. The distress became acute as whole families were laid up and there was no one to attend to the wants of the patients. A census taken in the Bangalore City on the 6th and 7th October revealed the fact that as many as 10,000 patients were suffering from the the disease on those days. The distress was further aggravated by the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains and shortage of supply in the market.

4. The total number of attacks according to the returns furnished by the Deputy Commissioners was 883,491 and the total number of deaths was 1,66,391 or 20.4 per mille of the population. The Tumkur District suffered most with a total mortality of 35,260 and Kadur the last with a mortality of 5,867. Out of a total of 40,000 attacks in the Bangalore City 2074 proved fatal the highest mortality in any one day was 142 and it was reached on the 25th October. In the Mysore City there were 36,550 attacks and 1296 deaths. The attacks and

deaths in the Lunatic Asylum were 12 and 2 respectively: in the Central Jail, Bangalore 292 & 20 and in the Mysore Jail 147 & 3. These figures go to show that with proper sanitary surroundings the mortality could be reduced to the minimum.

6. A special ward was first opened in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore and to prevent overcrowding and minimise inconvenience to the patients dispensaries were ordered to be kept open from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and again from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. ~~in the evening~~ But as the disease spread accommodation was found insufficient and so a temporary ~~openair~~ Hospital under canvas was opened in a convenient part of the City. Altogether 1062 out-patients and 198 inpatients were treated in this Hospital; out of these 54 died or 28 per cent of the total number admitted. 101 patients were treated in the Epidemic Hospital Mysore. Out of these 30 died giving a death rate of 29.7 per cent of admissions.

7. Batches of medical students were deputed to work in conjunction with the medical subordinates in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In other municipal towns, the

treatment and care of the sick was left to the Sub Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries. Patients suffering from influenza were admitted freely in the Mission Hospitals of Kolar and Chickballapur.

The medical staff was suitably augmented but as the disease spread the demand became so great that it was not possible for the regular staff to cope with it. Qualified medical men were not available as they were in demand in all parts of India which were likewise affected and the services of local Pandits and Hakims had therefore to be utilised for the purpose. Government are glad to observe that the Pandits and Hakims did yeoman service and treated successfully a large number of patients in the cities and villages.

9. As the situation demanded rapid itineration on the part of the medical officers, permission was accorded to the District Medical Officers to engage motor cars to enable them to travel as rapidly as they could to give medical aid and relief to the

people in the outlying parts of their districts. The Sub Assistant Surgeons itinerated within their areas and supplied medicines to patients in the villages.

10. Special accommodation was provided for housing the sick by erecting sheds near the dispensaries, in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga.

11. A sufficient quantity of medicines was supplied by the Senior Surgeon to all the permanent, temporary and itinerant dispensaries. Thymol, which was used, both as a curative and as a preventive, was issued from the Public Health Institute to all the districts and cities. Leaflets explaining the nature of the disease and detailing the precautionary measures to be adopted were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner. Sufficient provision was also made for water supply and fuel at the cremation grounds.

Relief measures.

12. Relief Parties were organised for the distribution of medicines, milk and conji to the poor and suffering. In the Mysore City, kanji was prepared at the Palace Khas Bididi by the command of His Highness the Maharaja, was taken in motor lorries graciously placed by

His Highness the Maharaja at the disposal of the Municipal Council and distributed daily to nearly half the population. In Bangalore City, special arrangements were made to distribute 800 blankets, being the gift of His Highness the Maharaja to patients badly suffering from pneumonic complications. In several places, private gentlemen fully realised the needs of the situation and readily came forward to afford their help for the relief of the sick and the poor. The progress of relief measures was greatly furthered by the institution in each local area of special committees consisting of the most influential of the leading citizens and the chief local officers. A very gratifying feature of the relief measures was the spontaneous response of the student population to the call of the Municipality and their ready and willing co-operation with the official organisations for the relief of distress.

13. Out of the total allotment of Rs.1,13,866 sanctioned by Government from time to time for adopting measures to combat the influenza epidemic in the State an expenditure of Rs.~~80,709~~ 81386 was incurred of which a sum of Rs.32,186 was for the supply of medicines.

are appended to this order.

14. Two statements/one showing the number of attacks and deaths and the other expenditure incurred in the several parts of the State.

15. Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the officers of the Revenue, Medical and Sanitary Departments and the several Municipal Committees and public spirited citizens who spared no pains to alleviate the suffering of the poor people. Special credit is due to the many voluntary associations, like the Amateur Dramatic Association, the Boy Scouts &c., who rendered valuable help in taking doses of medicine and nourishment to the sick and the needy.

C.S. 25.2.49

Chief Secretary to Govt.

To

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
" Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore
" Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Press Tele.
Copy for Printing
Copy for Gz.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MORTALITY FROM INFLUENZA IN THE STATE.

Sl. No.	Place.	Population as per census of 1911.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to total population.	Remarks.
1.	Bangalore City	88,651	40,000	2074	2.3 ~~per cent~~	
2.	Mysore City	71,306	36,550	1296	1.8 ~~per cent~~	
3.	Bangalore District.	7,59,522	1,52,323	16,600	2.2 ~~per cent~~	
4.	Kolar Do	7,89,153	77,300	19,631	2.5 "	
5.	Tumkur "	7,35,346	1,56,316	35,260	4.7 "	
6.	Mysore "	12,70,765	1,15,997	23,841*	1.8 "	
7.	Hassan "	5,80,200	1,49,340	20,766	3.6 "	
8.	Shimoga "	5,16,716	77,716	22,741	4.4 "	
9.	Kadur "	3,38,457	24,355	5,867	1.7 "	
10.	Chitaldrug "	5,64,243	53,094	18,815	3.3 "	
	Total	57,05,359	8,83,491	166,391	2.9 ~~per cent~~	

~~Chief Secretary to Government~~

* Left since received the total figures in respect of (except Hassan) is 23841

No figure given by the A.C. Mysore is 18,788. Since this does not include 5 Talugs (Mysore, Hunsur, T. Narsipur, Krishnarajapet & Nagamangala) the figure furnished by the Sanit. Capt. is adopted in this case for calculating the percentage

D. W. 1912

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INFLUENZA RELIEF MEASURES IN THE STATE.

Sl. No.	Place.	Allotment. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1.	Bangalore City	19,430	19,113	
2.	Mysore City	8,750	9,369	(excess expenditure).
3.	Bangalore District	5,500	1,091	
4.	Kolar "	5,500	2,480	(Mulbagal Taluk accounts still due.)
5.	Tumkur "	7,000	3,875	
6.	Mysore "	8,000	~~1,414~~ 2002	(Does not include the expenditure of 2 Talukas) Hunsur
7.	Hassan "	6,000	4,263	
8.	Shimoga "	8,000	2,963	
9	Kadur "	5,500	2,044	
10.	Chitaldrug "	8,000	2,000	
11.	Sanitary Commissioner-	3,490	3,490	Cost of Thymol.
12.	Senior Surgeon	28,696	28,696	Cost of medicines supplied.
	Total	1,13,866	~~80,795~~ 81,384	

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d:-

The marginally noted letters received from the Senior Surgeon

Letter No.G.C.B.33-9	dated 30-1-1919	from the	Senior Surgeon.	Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner, Presidents of the City - Municipalities of Bangalore Mysore and - the Deputy - Commissioners
" G.C.318-2	" 25-12-1918	"	Sanitary Commissioner.	
" 197	dated 11-1-1919	from the	President, Bangalore City Municipality.	
" 121	dated 8-1-1919	from the	President, Mysore City Municipality.	
" C.415	dated 9-1-1919	from the	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Dt.	
" 819	dated 7-1-1919	do	Kolar "	
" 112	dated 21-1-1919	do	Tumkur "	
" C.1548	dated 10-1-1919	do	Mysore "	
" C.98	dated 18-1-1919	do	Hassan "	
" H.C.8	dated 11-1-1919	do	Shimoga "	
" C.551	dated 4-1-1919	do	Chitaldrug"	
" L.C.286	dated 23-1-1919	do	Kadur "	

of Districts, submitting final reports regarding the action taken for the suppression of the recent epidemic of Influenza in the State.

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Order No.G.19409-21/ Med.56-18-96.

Dated Bangalore, the 4th March 1919.

R e c o r d e d .

The epidemic made its appearance in a mild form at Bangalore in July 1918 but died out soon after without causing any serious loss of life. It reappeared in a virulent form in the middle of September and spread with alarming rapidity thrdughout the State. No district was free and very few villages escaped. The disease began to decline from the middle of November and subsided by the end of that month.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner states that it is not possible to connect the occurrence of the epidemic to meteorological or any other known specific cause. The severity of the disease and the - symptoms thereof varied with individual constitution, age and to some extent according to locality and it was not possible to follow any uniform treatment. Sometimes the respiratory organs were -- affected and in many cases pneumonia developed owing to mixed in-

fection.

infection. Investigations were carried out in the Public Health Institute to find out if the pneumonia supervening on the attacks of influenza might be some form of pneumonic plague and the results proved that there was no foundation for such a theory.

3. The distress became acute as whole families were laid up and there was no one to attend to the wants of the patients. A census taken in the Bangalore City on the 6th and 7th of October revealed the fact that as many as 10,000 patients were suffering from the disease on those days. The distress was further aggravated by the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains and shortage of supply in the market.

4. The total number of attacks according to the returns furnished by the Deputy Commissioners was 883,491 and the total number of deaths was 1,66,391 or 29.1 per mille of the population. The Tumkur District suffered most with a total mortality of 35,260 and Kadur the least with a mortality of 5,867. Out of a total of 40,000 attacks in the Bangalore City, 2,074 proved fatal; the highest mortality in any one day was 142 and it was reached on the 25th October. In the Mysore City, there were 36,550 attacks and 1,296 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum were 12 and 2 respectively; in the Central Jail, Bangalore, 292 and 20; and in the Mysore Jail, 147 and 3. These figures go to show, that with proper sanitary surroundings, the mortality could be reduced to the minimum.

5. A special ward was first opened in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore, and to prevent over-crowding and minimise inconvenience to the patients, dispensaries were ordered to be kept open from 7 A.M. to 12 Noon and again from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. But as the disease spread, accommodation was found insufficient and so a temporary hospital under canvas was opened in a convenient part of the City. Altogether 1,062 out-patients and 198 in-patients were treated in this hospital; out of these 54 died, or 28 per cent of the total number admitted. 101 patients were treated in the Epidemic Hospital, Mysore. Out of these, 30 died giving a death-rate of 29.7 per cent of admissions.

6. Batches of medical students were deputed to work, in conjunction with the medical subordinates in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In other Municipal towns, the treatment and care of the sick was left to the Sub-assistant surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries. Patients suffering from Influenza were admitted freely in the Mission Hospitals of Kolar and Chickballapur.

7. The medical staff was suitably augmented but as the disease spread, the demand became so great that it was not possible for the regular staff to cope with it. Qualified medical men were not available, as they were in demand in all parts of India which were likewise affected, and the services of local Pandits and Hakims had therefore to be utilised for the purpose. Government are glad to observe that the Pandits and Hakims did yeoman service and treated successfully a large number of patients in the cities and villages.

8. As the situation demanded rapid itineration on the part of the medical officers, permission was accorded to the District Medical officers to engage motor cars to enable them to travel as rapidly as they could, to give medical aid and relief to the people in the outlying parts of their districts. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons itinerated within their areas and supplied medicines to patients in the villages.

9. Special accommodation was provided for housing the sick by erecting sheds near the dispensaries, in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga.

10. A sufficient quantity of medicines was supplied by the Senior Surgeon to all the permanent, temporary and itinerant dispensaries. Thymol, which was used, both as a curative and as a preventive, was issued from the Public Health Institute, to all the districts and cities. Leaflets explaining the nature of the disease and detailing the precautionary measures to be adopted were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner. Sufficient provision was also made for water supply and fuel at the cremation grounds.

11. Relief parties were organised for the distribution of medicines, milk and conji to the poor and suffering. In several places,

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private gentlemen fully realised the needs of the situation and readily came forward to afford their help for the relief of the sick and the poor. The progress of relief measures was greatly furthered by the institution in each local area of special committees consisting of the most influential of the leading citizens and the chief local officers. A very gratifying feature of the relief measures was the spontaneous response of the student population to the call of the Municipality and their ready and willing co-operation with the official organisations for the relief of distress.

12. Out of the total allotment of Rs.1,13,866 sanctioned by Government from time to time for adopting measures to combat the influenza epidemic in the State, an expenditure of Rs.81,386 was incurred, of which a sum of Rs.32,186 was for the supply of medicines.

13. Two statements are appended to this order, one showing the number of attacks and deaths and the other expenditure incurred in the several parts of the State.

14. Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the officers of the Revenue, Medical and Sanitary Departments, and the several Municipal Committees and public-spirited citizens who spared no pains to alleviate the suffering of the poor people. Special credit is due to the many voluntary associations like the Amateur Dramatic Association, the Boys Scouts, etc., who rendered valuable help in taking medicine and nourishment to the doors of the sick and the needy.

Mahadevappa

for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
Press Table.

KNN.

Statement showing the mortality from Influenza in the State.

Sl.No.	Place.	Population as per census of 1911.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to total population.
1.	Bangalore City.	88,651	40,000	2,074	2.3
2.	Mysore City.	71,306	36,550	1,296	1.8
3.	Bangalore District.	7,59,522	1,52,323	16,600	2.2
4.	Kolar "	7,89,153	77,800	19,631	2.5
5.	Tumkur "	7,35,346	1,56,316	35,260	4.7
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7.	Hassan "	5,80,200	1,49,340	20,766	3.6
8.	Shimoga "	5,16,716	77,716	22,741	4.4
9.	Kadur "	3,38,457	24,355	5,867	1.7
10.	Chitaldrug "	5,64,243	53,094	18,815	3.3
	Total	57,05,359	8,83,491	1,66,391	2.9

KNN.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of the Influenza Relief Measures in the State.

Sl.No.	Place.	Allotment. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1.	Bangalore City	19,430	19,113	
2.	Mysore City	8,750	9,369	(Excess expenditur
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8.	Shimoga "	8,000	2,963	
9.	Kadur "	5,500	2,044	
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11.	Sanitary Commissioner	3,490	3,490	Cost of Thymol.
12.	Senior Surgeon	28,696	28,696	Cost of medicines supplied.
	Total	1,13,866	81,386	

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 19409-21—Med. 56-18-96, dated 4th Mar. 1919.

Report on the Epidemic of Influenza.

Reviews the ——.

W D 1660—GPB—18-3-19—380

No. G. 19409-21—MED. 56-18-96, DATED 4TH MARCH 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

The marginally noted letters received from the Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner, Presidents of the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, submitting final reports regarding the action taken for the suppression of the recent epidemic of Influenza in the State.

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,,	G. C. 318—2, dated 25th December 1918,	from the	Sanitary Commissioner.	
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,,	C. 415, dated 9th January 1919,	from the	Deputy Commissioner,	Bangalore District.
,,	819, dated 7th January ,,	,,	,,	Kolar ,,
,,	112, dated 21st January ,,	,,	,,	Tumkur ,,
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,,	C. 98, dated 18th January ,,	,,	,,	Hassan ,,
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,,	C. 551, dated 4th January ,,	,,	,,	Chitaldrug ,,
,,	L. C. 286, dated 23rd January ,,	,,	,,	Kadur ,,

Order No. G. 19409-21—Med. 56-18-96, dated 4th March 1919.

Recorded.

The epidemic made its appearance in a mild form at Bangalore in July 1918 but died out soon after without causing any serious loss of life. It re-appeared in a virulent form in the middle of September and spread with alarming rapidity throughout the State. No district was free and very few villages escaped. The disease began to decline from the middle of November and subsided by the end of that month.

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the treatment and care of the sick was left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries. Patients suffering from Influenza were admitted freely in the Mission Hospitals of Kolar and Chikballapur.

7. The medical staff was suitably augmented but as the disease spread, the demand became so great that it was not possible for the regular staff to cope with it. Qualified medical men were not available as they were in demand in all parts of India which were likewise affected and the services of local Pandits and Hakims had therefore to be utilised for the purpose. Government are glad to observe that the Pandits and Hakims did yeoman service and treated successfully a large number of patients in the cities and villages.

8. As the situation demanded rapid itineration on the part of the medical officers, permission was accorded to the District Medical Officers to engage motor cars to enable them to travel as rapidly as they could to give medical aid and relief to the people in the outlying parts of their districts. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons itinerated within their areas and supplied medicines to patients in the villages.

9. Special accommodation was provided for housing the sick by erecting sheds near the dispensaries, in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga.

10. A sufficient quantity of medicines was supplied by the Senior Surgeon to all the permanent, temporary and itinerant dispensaries. Thymol, which was used, both as a curative and as a preventive, was issued from the Public Health Institute, to all the districts and cities. Leaflets explaining the nature of the disease and detailing the precautionary measures to be adopted were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner. Sufficient provision was also made for water-supply and fuel at the cremation grounds.

11. Relief parties were organised for the distribution of medicines, milk and conji to the poor and suffering. In several places, private gentlemen fully realised the needs of the situation and readily came forward to afford their help for the relief of the sick and the poor. The progress of relief measures was greatly furthered by the institution in each local area of Special Committees consisting of the most influential of the leading citizens and the chief local officers. A very gratifying feature of the relief measures was the spontaneous response of the student population to the call of the Municipality and their ready and willing co-operation with the official organisations for the relief of distress.

12. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,13,866, sanctioned by Government from time to time for adopting measures to combat the Influenza epidemic in the State, an expenditure of Rs. 81,386, was incurred, of which a sum of Rs. 32,186 was for the supply of medicines.

13. Two statements are appended to this order one showing the number of attacks and deaths and the other expenditure incurred in the several parts of the State.

14. Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Officers of the Revenue, Medical and Sanitary Departments and the several Municipal Committees and public spirited citizens who spared no pains to alleviate the suffering of the poor people. Special credit is due to the many voluntary associations like the Amateur Dramatic Association, the Boy Scouts, etc., who rendered valuable help in taking medicine and nourishment to the doors of the sick and the needy.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 19409-21—Med. 56-18-96, dated 4th March 1919.

Statement showing the mortality from Influenza in the State.

Serial No.	Place	Population as per census of 1911	Attacks	Deaths	Percentage of deaths to total population
1	Bangalore City	88,651	40,000	2,074	2·3
2	Mysore City	71,306	36,550	1,296	1·8
3	Bangalore District	759,522	152,323	16,600	2·2
4	Kolar ,, ...	789,153	77,800	19,631	2·5
5	Tumkur ,, ...	735,346	156,316	35,260	4·7
6	Mysore ,, ...	1,270,765	115,997	23,841	1·8
7	Hassan ,, ...	580,200	149,340	20,766	3·6
8	Shimoga ,, ...	516,716	77,716	22,741	4·4
9	Kadur ,, ...	338,457	24,355	5,867	1·7
10	Chitaldrug ,, ...	564,243	53,094	18,815	3·3
	Total ..	5,705,359	883,491	166,391	2·9

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of the Influenza Relief Measures in the State.

Serial No.	Place	Allotment	Expenditure	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore City	19,430	19,113	
2	Mysore City	8,750	9,369	(Excess expenditure.)
3	Bangalore District	5,500	1,091	
4	Kolar ,, ...	5,500	2,480	(Mulbagal Taluk accounts still due.)
5	Tumkur ,, ...	7,000	3,875	
6	Mysore ,, ...	8,000	2,002	(Does not include the expenditure of Hunsur Taluk.)
7	Hassan ,, ...	6,000	4,263	
8	Shimoga ,, ...	8,000	2,963	
9	Kadur ,, ...	5,500	2,044	
10	Chitaldrug ,, ...	8,000	2,000	
11	Sanitary Commissioner ...	3,490	3,490	Cost of Thymol.
12	Senior Surgeon	28,696	28,696	Cost of medicines supplied.
	Total ...	1,13,866	81,386	